THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
h Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 3 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,125—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs 57, per Hhd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	5029	700	G. W. Atkinson.	16th May.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J. Weighell...	30th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4111	800	W. A. Seaton.....	6th June.
† BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne.....	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	27th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3036	500	E. Crewe.....	11th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	T. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	20th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe.....	8th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR..	5500	1000	W. T. Webber ...	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.J. Weighell...	22nd ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4255	800	W.D. Worcester	29th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt.....	22nd May.
ROME.....	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	5th June.
SUTLEJ	4255	800	W. D. Worcester.	19th ,,
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	.....	.....	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA.....	On the 7th June 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 12th 1890

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st June.
αMARIA TERESA.	R. Deperis ..	4,200	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich ..	4,200	600	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
αWill not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE..	Walluschnig	3,800	550	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE..	G. Walluschnig	3,800	550	21st May.

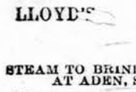
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June 1890, at 2 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THESE splendid first-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class at LLOYD'S will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL as follows:—

CITY OF AGRA .....20th May.
CITY OF EDINBURGH .....12th June.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins. Baths, Punkhas, and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES, & Co.,
Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

NETHERLY HALL..	Gavin	3,300	400 abt...	16th May

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers, at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on 18th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 21st May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd May.

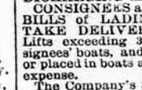
FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 7th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th May, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	2,880	31st May 1890

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

B HUNDARA	2,899	On or about 28th June 1890.
C AIRNTOUL.....	1,668	15th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th February, 1889. Agents.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. "NUBIA"..3,551 T. R...T. Knox...to sail on 20th May.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 14th May, 1890.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.
SALOON FARE Rs. 300.
MESSRS. MONEY, WIGRAM & SONS.

NEW Steamer "DURHAM" 3,500 tons register, Commander J. MATHIAS, will sail for GENOA on or about the 20th May, 1890.
She has splendid passenger accommodation.
For passage and further particulars. Apply to
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
CHEAP PASSAGE Rs. 300.

THE s.s. "SULLAMUT" 3,800 tons register, Commander W. WEBBER, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 25th May, 1890.
She has splendid passenger accommodation.
For Passage and further particulars apply to
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE A1. S. S. "SCULPTOR," 851 tons, sails as above on THURSDAY, 22nd inst.
For Freight and Passage apply to
FAZULBHOY VISRAM & Co.,
Samuel St., Mandvi.

THE MACIVOR LINE s. s. "ETOLIA," has ARRIVED from ANTWERP and LIVERPOOL *viâ* KURRACHEE, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, May 12, 1890. Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CONNOISSEUR'S "CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP JUGS.

THESE Jugs are made of the finest Cut Glass, with the Best Quality Electro-plated Mounts, and have centre Ice Well, with fastenings, so as to be readily removed. This Well is made of glass, annealed, to resist any change of temperature.
The advantages of using this Jug are—First, the Wine is cooled without being diluted; secondly, it is not tainted by being brought into contract with metal.

Union Cut Glass	Rs.	67 8
Imperial Cut Glass	,,	67 8
Do. do. larger size.....	,,	75 0
Do. do, do.	,,	95 0
Pine Cut do.	,,	105 0

CLARET JUGS.

Plain Glass, Pear Shape Body, with Plain Electro-plated Mounts.
Rs 31-8.
Plain Glass, Taper Body, with Plain Electro-plated Mounts.
Rs. 22-8.
Do. do. Rs. 15,
Richly Cut Glass, Taper Body. with richly engraved Mounts.
Rs. 56.
Plain Glass, Pear Shape Body, with Plain Electro-plated Mounts.
Rs. 27.
Rich Hobnail Cut, Pear Shape Body, with Plain Electro-plated Mounts.
Rs. 40.
Richly Cut Glass, Pear Shape Body, richly engraved Mounts.
Rs. 60.
Plain Glass, Pear Shape Body, with Plain Electro-plated Mounts.
Rs. 27.
Plain Glass, Pear Shaped Body, Plain Electro-plated Mounts.
Rs. 30.
Plain Balloon Shape Glass Body, with Plain Electro-plated Mounts.
Rs. 27.
Pear Shape Glass Body, Spiral Cut, Plain Electro plated Mounts.
Rs. 35.
Hobnail and Star Cut, Taper Glass Body, Plain Electro-plated Mounts.
Rs. 45.
ELECTRO PLATE,
JEWELLERY,
FANCY GOODS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ELECTRO-PLATED DESSERT AND FISH KNIVES AND FORKS

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

12 pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with plain Ivory Handles, and plain Electro-plated Blades, complete in case, Rs. 80.
6 pairs do do complete in case, Rs. 40.
12 pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with Carved Ivory Handles, and floral engraved Blades, complete in case, Rs. 80.
12 pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with Beaded Electro-plated Handles, and scroll engraved Blades, complete in case, Rs. 90.
6 pairs do. do. complete in case, Rs. 50.
12 pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with plain Ivory Handles, scroll and floral engraved Blades, complete in case, Rs. 150.
6 pairs do. do. complete in case, Rs. 62.
12 pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with Scroll-shaped Electro-plated Handles, and scroll engraved Blades, complete in case, Rs. 95.
12 pairs Dessert Knives and Forks, with plain Pearl Handles, and scroll engraved Blades, complete in case, Rs. 135.
12 pairs Dessert Knives and Forks, with twisted Flute Electro-plated Handles, and scroll engraved Blades, complete in case Rs. 90.
6 pairs do. do. complete in case, Rs. 48.
12 pairs Dessert Knives and Forks, with Fluted Electro-plated Handles, and fancy engraved Blades, complete in case, Rs. 115.
12 pairs Dessert Knives and Forks, with handsome Pearl Handles and Blades, richly engraved with ferns, &c., complete in case, Rs. 150.
6 pairs do. do. complete in case, Rs. 80.

DESSERT CABINETS.

Dessert Cabinets, containing 12 pairs Pearl-handled Dessert Knives and Forks, richly engraved, 2 pairs partial gilt and engraved Fruit Spoons, 1 pair partial gilt and engraved Grape Scissors, 2 Pearl handled Nut-picks, and 2 pairs Nut-crackers, complete in Velvet and Satin lined case, Rs. 345.

FISH EATING KNIVES AND FORKS.

12 pairs Fish-Eating Knives and Forks, with plain Ivory Handles, and fine scroll engraved Blades, complete in case, Rs. 150.
6 pairs do. do. complete in case, Rs. 80.
12 pairs Fish-Eating Knives and Forks, with plain Ivory Handles, and fancy engraved Blades, complete in case, Rs. 150.
12 pairs Fish-Eating Knives and Forks, with plain Ivory Handles, and fancy scroll and floral engraved Blades, complete in case, Rs. 125.
12 pairs Fish-Eating Knives and Forks, with rich Pearl Handles, and plain Electro-plated Blades, complete in case, Rs 180.
12 pairs Fish-Eating Knives and Forks, with plain Ivory Handles, and plain Electro-plated Blades, complete in case, Rs. 135.
12 pairs Fish-Eating Knives and Forks, with Electro-plated and Beaded Handles, and fancy scroll engraved Blades, Rs. 112.
6 pairs do. do. complete in case, Rs. 62.

PRESENTATION COMBINED FISH AND DESSERT CABINETS.

Containing the following items:—12 pairs Ivory-handled Fish Knives and Forks richly engraved, 12 pairs Ivory-handled Dessert Knives and Forks, richly engraved, Ivory-handled Fish Carver and Fork, 4 partial gilt Fruit Spoons, 1 pair partial gilt Grape Scissors, 2 pairs Nut-crackers, 2 Ivory-handled Nut-picks, and 1 pair Melon or Cake Carvers, complete in Velvet and Satin lined case, Rs. 500.

FISH CARVING KNIVES AND FORKS.

Plain Ivory Handles, Richly engraved and pierced Blades, complete in case, Rs. 36.
Plain Ivory Handles, fancy engraved Blades, complete in case, Rs. 40.
Fluted Ivory Handles fancy engraved Blades, complete in case, Rs. 40.
Ivory Handle with Electro-plated Caps, and richly engraved Blades, Rs. 40.
All Electro-Plate Fish Knives and Forks in the following patterns:—

	Rs.	a.
Fiddle and Queen Anne Patterns.....	17	0
Beaded, Lily and Thread ditto	18	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &C.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.
It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.
A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs.	27 0
In Aluminium Frames	,,	7 0
In Blue Steel Frames	,,	6 0
Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE, with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.		
Gold Frame and Handle.....	,,	125 0
Silver Gilt do.	,,	40 & 50
Shell do.	,,	20 0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	,,	3 0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.....	,,	1 8

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble* for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face...	Rs.	26 0
In Silver Gilt Frames.....	,,	10 0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	,,	8 0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	,,	8 0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	,,	3 0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	,,	2 0
Horse-shoe Spectacles	,,	5 0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze sides	,,	5 0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames ...	,,	4 8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses ...	,,	5 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.
IMPORTED FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS ONLY.

ALL our Goods are well-fashioned, of the best qualities procurable, and being specially manufactured for Indian wear will not fail to give every satisfaction.

BANIANS OR UNDER VESTS.

		Rs.	a.
SUPER GAUZE MERINO, Half Sleeves, Medium Weight and cut low in the Neck. Very generally worn	6 for	23	0
EXTRA SUPER MERINO—Very Light	,,	30	0
THE GENUINE INDIA GAUZE, half Silk and Merino.....	,,	45	0
SUPER SUMMER MERINO, half Sleeves and heavier in make than any of the above.....	,,	39	0
GREY MERINO, with Long Sleeves, a Stout, Warm, Durable Vest, and suitable for Cool Climates	Each	8	8
STOUT SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL, with Long Sleeves, very warm and soft and suitable for Gentlemen returning to Europe in the Cold Season...			

DRAWERS OR UNDER PANTS.

STRONG BROWN COTTON TRUNK DRAWERS, Fitting close above the Knee, a Capital Drawer for Riding...	per pair	5	0
VERY SUPERIOR FINE COTTON LONG DRAWERS, Double Seated, very strong and comfortable in wear.	,,	8	8
THE GENUINE INDIA GAUZE. half Silk and Merino.....	,,	10	0
SUPER WHITE MERINO PANTS, fitted with Belt, Bands and Double Seated.....	,,	6	8
GREY MERINO PANTS, Stout Warm and Durable. For Cold Districts or Home Wear.....	,,	8	8
STOUT SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL, very Warm and Soft. For Cold Climates or Home Wear.....	,,	8	8

N. B.—For Banians—Size of Chest required. For Pants or Drawers—Size of Waist required.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERS.
BOMBAY.

FANS.

PLAIN WHITE FANS.

Plain White Satin Fans, a choice assortment.
Rs. 8, 9, 9-8, 10-8, and 14-8 each.
PLAIN BLACK FANS.
Plain Black Fans, in a variety of different sizes.
Rs. 8-8, 10-8, 12, 15, and 16 each.
PAINTED WHITE FANS.
Very Choice Painted White Fans.
Rs. 12-8, 15, 19, 22-8 and 36 each.
PAINTED BLACK FANS.
Handsome Painted Black Fans, in all the newest designs
Rs. 18, 20, 22-8, 25, and 30 each.
BLACK FEATHER FANS.
Rs. 13-8 each.
WHITE FEATHER FANS.
Rs. 13-8 each.
Black Gauze Fans, neatly ornamented with Gold Birds, &c., Rs. 15.
Do. do. Birds and Flowers, Rs. 15.
Do. do. Birds and Flowers, Rs. 36.
Brown Satin Fan, ornamented with Gold Roses, &c., Rs. 30.
Claret coloured corded Silk, neatly painted with flowers, gilt sticks, Rs. 22-8.
Terra Cotta Silk, ornamented with flowers, Rs. 20.
White Satin Fans, ornamented with floral subjects all round the top, Rs. 15 each.
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS,
WEDDING PRESENTS.
SOUVENIRS, &c., &c.

TEACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY, COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1886.)
CAPITAL £1,000,250.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company for the Bombay Presidency, and are prepared to receive applications for Loans as a first charge on immoveable property.
Forms of Application for Loans can be supplied.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
11, Elphinstone Circle
Bombay, 21st April, 1890.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitorium is 6290 feet above Sea
And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „
GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
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JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

COMFORT FOR THE HOT SEASON.
"ALL NEW GOODS."
HOAR & CO.'S SPECIALITIES.

THIN FABRICS FOR SUITINGS, SHIRTS, &c.
Consolidated and Double-bodied Helmets.
EXTRA LIGHT HAND-MADE ELASTIC FELT HATS.
GAUZE BANIANS AND DRAWERS.
GAUZE NATURAL WOOL (HEALTH) UNDERWEAR,
THIN SCARVES AND TIES, WHITE AND LIGHT TINTS.
Lisle Thread and Summer Merino Socks,
COMFORTABLE MODELS IN BRACES, COLLARS, &c.

HOAR & CO., { GENERAL OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory:—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.
khbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.
Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LADY HARRIS, C I.

FANCY BALL COSTUMES.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN invite special attention to their designs for HISTORICAL, THEATRICAL, NATIONAL and FANCY COSTUMES, for Fancy Balls, Private Theatricals, &c. The greatest attention is given to accuracy in details.

PRESS OPINIONS
ON THE DRESSES MADE BY
SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" says:—It would be an unpardonable omission to ignore the importance of the assistance given by the Costumiers whose work was admired by all beholders. The whole of the feminine costumes displayed the most artistic taste in design and contrasted colouring; they were skilfully cut and fitted the fair wearers perfectly.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" says:—It must be almost a revelation to find that in Bombay we have Costumiers able to produce work which would do credit to the noted theatrical Costumiers around Convent Garden, and Mesdames Southwell and Austin deserve in this respect to have their fame spread throughout India.
"THE TIMES OF INDIA" says:—The Dresses were not only beautiful in themselves but harmonised with one another like a well-arranged bouquet of flowers. The combination of colours did credit to the firm of Mesdames Southwell and Austin, by whom the Dresses were made.
"THE ADVOCATE OF INDIA" says:—For the general effect, however, as much credit was due to the Costumiers Mesdames Southwell and Austin. The Dresses were very beautiful, and the chorus of fair Maidens in the prettiest shades of Blue, Pink and Gold formed a charming picture.
"THE DAILY TELEGRAPH AND DECCAN HERALD" of Poona, says:—The beautiful costumes of "Moonshine," "The Ghost of my Grandmother," "Canada," "The Greek Slave," "Pansy," "Red Riding Hood," "Ruth" and several others at the Royal Engineers' Fancy Ball of October 4th, 1886, given in honour of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, were from the firm of Mesdames Southwell and Austin of Bombay and Poona.
"THE BOMBAY EXAMINER":—The Dress of the Bride, and also those of her Mother and the Bridesmaids, were most tastefully designed by the firms of Mesdames Southwell and Austin of Bombay and Poona, and were universally admired.
VIDE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".—One that attracted general attention for its naturalness was the "Silver Lake." It was certainly one of the greatest successes of the evening, the costume being entirely original and exceedingly rich. The Dress reflected the greatest credit upon the clever designers, Southwell and Austin, who also made a number of other costumes.
VIDE "TIMES OF INDIA."—Amongst the fair sex many striking costumes were to be seen, foremost being the "Silver Lake." It carried off the first prize for brilliancy of costume. It would be impossible to enumerate all the Dresses, the majority of them being got-up with so much care and taste. It may be mentioned that Messrs. Southwell and Austin were the designers of those which obtained the prizes.

SOTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS.
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY. **SHOW ROOMS.** EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

Every day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas, Skating Free.
Evenings 8-30 to 11.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND FRIDAYS, 8 As.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS, Re. 1.
Skates as usual.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Ladies' Invitation Nights.

On SATURDAY, there will be full Programme of Amusements, including a WHEELBARROW RACE on SKATES, also a BOXING TOURNAMENT.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is herby given, that a FIRST DIVIDEND at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared and will be payable on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, to Shareholders on the Register on the 15th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SADAND BALCRISHNA, & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents.

Bombay, 16th May, 1890.

NEW GAMES.

HALMA	PATCHESI
SIGMA	INVASION
CHOPSTICKS	REVERSI,
FISHPONDS	TIDDLEDY WINKS

BOLTON & COMPANY.,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.
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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LAKHSAMIBAI (widow of SITAL PARSAD ICHHARAM) late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.
RAMDIN GAYADIN the Executor named in the Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.
Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 3rd day of May in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.
K. F. MODI,
MR. H. BICKNELL, Petitioner's Attorney.

The 3rd day of May, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SIVDIN ICHHARAM, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
RAMDIN GAYADIN, Executor of the Will of LAKHSAMIBAI, widow of SITAL PARSAD ICHHARAM ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

J. W. ORR, Registrar.
K. F. MODI,
MR. H. BICKNELL, Petitioner's Attorney.

The 5th day of May, 1890.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP carried on in the name of ISMALJI SHEIKH TAYEB by ISMALJI JIWANJI MAHOMEDALLY PIRBHOY and SHEIKH TAYEB ABDULALLY has been DISSOLVED on Assovad Amawas, Samvat year 1945 (*i.e.* 24th day of October 1889).

ધસ્માલજી જીવણજી.
i. e. ISMALJI JIWANJI,
મહમદઅલી પીરભાઈ દા૦ ધસ્માલજી.
i.e. MAHOMEDALLY PIRBHOY,
by the hand of Ismalji Jiwanji.

Bombay, 1st May, 1890.

NEUBERG'S
NEW SEASON'S
CHEROOTS
AND
CIGARS.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.
The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22 0	2 8
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DAWSON'S PRIME	20 0	2 4
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PASHAS No. 1 (without Straw)	20 0	2 0
Do. No. 2 (ditto.)	18 0	2 4
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CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
REGALIAS	25 0	2 12
PREMIERS	25 0	2 12
LONDRES	22 0	2 8
FAVORITAS	22 0	2 8
CONCHAS	18 0	2 0
PRINCIPES	18 0	2 0

NEW STOCKS OF COROMANDELS TAMAUNS AND JAVAS,
ALSO JUST OPENED OUT
AND
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs, can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

JUST ARRIVED from China and Japan, an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish. Also Dried Ginger Preserve.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AIR GUNS of all kinds from Rs. 30 to Rs. 200. Ammunition and Springs of all kinds to Air Guns always on hand.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

CRICKET.—R. R. PARAKH & Co. sell the best and the cheapest Cricket Kit at No. 18, Church Gate Street, opposite Singer's Sewing Machines.

HOUSE TO LET IN NESBIT Road Mazagon, with Garden, Stabling and Outhouses. Apply W. J. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MOTIVALA'S TOOTH POWDER.—An elegant Dentifrice which whilst making the teeth pearly white, sound and beautiful, strengthens the gums and removes inflammation and pain. It prevents the formation of tartar, stops decay and bleeding and removes discoloration and bad unpleasant odours. Price per ounce phial 4 annas. For certificates see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—A large unfurnished and commodious BUNGALOW, No. 89, in Civil Lines, Poona, for the Season from June to October or for one year certain. Apply to Messrs. MORGAN & BALKRISHNA, Poona, or to Mr. BAPUJI SORABJEE FRAMJEE, at Messrs. Framjee, Sands & Co.

TO LET APARTMENTS and a COTTAGE in a healthy and central locality in Poona. Address "Carmen," care of Postmaster, Poona.

WANTED, a Child's PONY with Side Saddle for Girl 14 years old. Pony must be perfectly quiet. Mrs. LOGAN, Malabar Hill.

WANTED, an experienced European CUTTER for a first-class Tailoring Establishment in Madras. Salary according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials to MOSES & Co., Civil and Military Tailors, Mount Road, Madras.

WANTED AT ONCE.—One HEAD DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 50 per mensem, and one TRACER on Rs. 25 per mensem for the office of the Engineer, Ahmedabad—Dholera Ry. Survey—4 Hummum Street, Bombay.—Employment Temporary.

WANTED for a steamer.—A SECOND OFFICER with a chief's certificate. Must have unexceptional references. Apply to Messrs. W. CROWDER and Co., 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

WANTED to JOIN on 1st June next.—A thoroughly competent and experienced 1st Class ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT, 2 ENGINE-DRIVERS, a MECHANIC FOREMAN, 2 PATTERN MAKERS, a BLACKSMITH and a few TURNERS and FITTERS. Apply STATING PAY, &c., enclosing certificates, to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to B, L, A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc. apply "P.," care of this office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 3.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits, Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits, to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 11, Staff Lines, Poona. Noted House for repairing Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by Co-apetent Assistants imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory performance is warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" × 20", Belfast make. A special Line. Remarkably cheap, Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

CRICKET BALLS.—Dark's played at Lord's, Rs. 3-8; Duke's Crown, Rs. 3-12; Match Rs. 3-6; Lily Whites, Rs. 3-10; Page's Match Rs. 3-4; Spikes, annas 10; I. R. handle cover annas 12.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYCN & Co., Sole Agents.

A BARGAIN.—A PAIR of ANALYSING SCALES, extremely sensitive to be disposed of. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch-manufacturers 59, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—In great Variety, from one of the best Manufacturers. Suitable for Presentation. Moderate in Prices.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

STANEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—A small Consignment of FLOORING MINTON TILES, Chess Board Pattern, Cheap.—GEYER & Co., Limited, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs 17 per year including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, Medows Street, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will hold their usual Auction Sale at their Rooms as follows—
20 cases qrocades.
1 ,, velvet.
3 ,, poplin.
1 ,, gauze brocade.
1,000 drums white zinc paint.
1 case smocking pipes and cigar-holders.
1 ,, ston-ware containing jars.
1 ,, gents.' boots.
1 ,, marble clocks and sime pieces.
11 drums mireproof cyanite. (Oil).
On account and at the risk of the underwriters S F 435 1 case hams. S. W. D.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, May 16, 1890. Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Police Station, Kalee Chowkee, Chinchpoogly, the handsome blackwood, household furniture, a sweet-toned mahogany upright grand pianoforte in very good order, a rubber-wheeled tricycle in good order, very little used, Singer's sewing machines on stand, &c., the property of Mr. D. MacCubbin.
The property is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
7 cases white ground prints.
4 ,, silk-bordered dhoties.
6 ,, muslins.
1 ,, 30 sewing machines.
3 ,, each 12 gross shuttles.
3 ,, ,, 12 ,, bobins.
17 ,, codliver oil.
7 casks ink.
6 hogsheads beer.
1 case cigarettes.
On account and at the risk of Hurjiwun Mohundass—
30 boxes each about ½ cwt. cube sugar.
On account and at the risk of Pranjeewun Goculdas—
P G 2—1 case 2.9 lb. imitation gold thread.
F W 111—2066—1 case 225 corgees silver lametta, No. 7.
On account and at the risk of Dawoodbhoy Allibhoy, ex s.s. Kangra—
C B & Co. 9-1131—1-7—7 cases silver-plate glass.
AT 2 P. M.
1 strong office shigram.
1 handsome second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong mail-phaeton
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

EMPTY PACKING CASES FOR SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Anglo-Indian Mill, DeLisle Road, Chinchpoogly—
A large number of empty packing cases.
In lots to suit purchasers.

BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWAR, FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee Shapoorjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m.—
The substantially built bungalow situate in a central position at Mahableshwar, and known by the name of the Union House. It contains one drawing and one dining room, and 4 sets each of 2 bedrooms, and 2 bathrooms, besides cookrooms, godown, coach-house and stables, the roof is of iron with zinc ceiling, the ground is about 33 guntlas, and includes a pucka-built well. The bungalow is occupied by the Government Telegraph Office, at an annual rental of Rs. 912.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREEL CLOSE TO DINSHAW PETIT MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dewsey Nursey in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 22nd June 1889.
All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Parel in the Island of Bombay in tvo Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1153 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 91 and new No. 1653, old survey No. 2 and new survey No. 251, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. and street No. and bounded on the north by a public passage, on the south by the Dinshaw Manockji Petit Spinning and Weaving Mill, on the east by the property of the said mortgagor, and on the west by a tank, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 16th May, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LUBRICATING OIL.

THIS-DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., opposite the Bank of Bombay—
21 casks lubricating oil,—will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, large size pier glasses, table lamps, almirah, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of Major H. DANIELL, proceeded to Europe, and other gentlemen.
The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong second-hand four-seated open carriage, suitable for single or pair.
1 strong good pony, recently been ridden by a lady, now going home.
1 strong chestnut Arab horse 14-1½ quiet to ride and drive.
1 pair of handsome strong grey Arab horses, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome bay mare 4 years old 14-1, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome bay mare 4 years old, goes well in saddle and harness.
The property of Mr. H. L. Wright leaving for England.
1 handsome strong chesnut pony "Woodcock" first class jumper and goes in harness, believed sound, up to 14 stone also.
1 pony trap by "Stephens" Bombay, built in May 1889 in first rate condition,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "IRON ROOF," AT MAHABLESHWAR.

On MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.
The bungalow known as "Iron Roof" situated on Mahableshwar Hill, containing about 5 acres and 21 goontas. The bungalow is in very good condition and has a beautiful scenery and is well furnished.
For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant pieces of land suitable for building purposes, situated at Apollo Street, within the Fort.
On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable vacant pieces of land in one lot, and if not sold in one lot, then in two separate lots of 660 square yards each.
All that piece of vacant land or ground, situated at Apollo Street, Fort, containing by admeasurement about 1,320 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., on the west by a public road, called Apollo Road, on the north by the property of Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Marker, and on the south by a public lane called Marine Lane.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property application may be made to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 bran-new Madras-built miniature brougham in very good order.
1 photographic camera 8 × 10, with "Hora and Torenthaite's lense and 1 cabinet-size lense with Sand's patent shutters.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th May, 1890.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 84 of 1889.
Jan Mahamed Khulakdina.....Plaintiff
vs.
Rahimtoola Khulakdina and others .Defendants.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES WITH GINNING FACTORY AND A CHAWL AT ANJAR IN CUTCH.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, the following immovable and movable properties, viz:—
All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Village of Anjar, in the dominion of His Highness the Rao of Cutch, estimated by guess to contain between 20,000 to 20,500 square yards, and enclosed by a fence and surrounded on all sides by land, which is the property of His Highness the Rao of Cutch, together with a building used for the Ginning Factory and a Chawl, now standing or being on the said piece or parcel of land, and all the fixtures, commons, waters, water-courses, sewers, privileges, easements, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises belonging, reputed as parcel thereof or appertaining thereto. Together also with all and singular the gins, ginning machines, steam-engines, boilers, mill-gear, and millwright work, fixed and moveable machinery, on or about the said premises, and hereinafter more particularly described, namely—
20 gins
1 engine about 13 to 12 horse-power
1 boiler
1 lathe
1 hand-power press for pressing docras, and scales and weights, office furniture, trade fixtures, utensils, stores, fuel, &c., which may be on the premises.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Freere, and Nicholson, Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY (GROUND) AT MAHOMED HOOSEIN KAMBAKER COMMANDANT STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 31st May 1890 at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of C. A. Turner Esq., Official Assignee H C and Assignee of the estate and effects of the firm of Hajee Mitha Cassum, insolvents, and with the consent of the Mortgagee Hajee Sulleman Abdul Walud, Esq., the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground belonging to Rahimbhoy Allobhoy, situate, lying and being in Mahomed Hoosein Kambaker Commandant Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1533-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the aforesaid Mahomed Hoosein Kambaker Commandant Street, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the house of Abdulla Mahomed, and formerly and at present in the occupation of the tenants of the Official Assignee.
For further particulars, and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors to the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD.

On Monday, the 2nd June 1890, at 4 p.m. Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C. and Assignee of the estate and effects of the firm of Hajee Mitha Cassum, insolvents, and with the consent of the Mortgagee Sulleman Abdul Walud, Esq., the following landed property.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold vacant land, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Falkland Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 1229 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17, and bounded on the east by the said Falklad Road, on the west by the property of Framjee Mama, on the north by the vacant land of Morlidhur Kutchoo, and on the south by the property partly belonging to Parvutibai and Sitabai and partly to Mr. Bapty, and formerly and at present in the occupation of the tenants of the Official Assignee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors to the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 16th May, 1890.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 94 Military Messes and 28 Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co	Epernay.
HEIDSEICK & Co	Rheims.
AYALA & Co.	Château d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS..	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co	London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE & Co	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS.	Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co.	Gibraltar.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
GABRIEL Sr. MARC	Cognac.

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES,
Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock"
8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 59-12 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto,
4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarta, Cadiz,
6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims,
4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux,
3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein.
2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts.
2 ,, (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co Leith.
2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness,
3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.
IMPORTED FROM THE AUSTRALIAN WINE IMPORTERS, LD.

The only Australian Wines in the British Section at the late Paris Exhibition that obtained awards.
Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition, 1889.
The undersigned has been appointed Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for these HIGH CLASS WINES, which although of a lower price than the European Brands, are quite equal to, if not superior in TONE, BODY and Bouquet, and all judges of Wines are unanimous in pronouncing them to be remarkably low priced for their value and quality.
For the Table and the Sick Room they are unsurpassed, and are Highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs. a.
No. 1 Claret	15 8	17 12
,, 2 ,,	18 8	20 12
,, 3 ,,	20 12	23 0
,, 1 Burgundy	15 8	17 12
,, 2 ,, (Golden Fleece)	20 12	23 8
,, 3 ,,	25 0	27 0
Port	18 0	19 8
No. 1 Hock	18 0	19 8
,, 2 ,,	20 0	22 8
,, Porphyry	25 0	27 0
Chablis	18 12	21 8
Champagne Golden Fleece	45 0	49 0

Liberal discount to Clubs and Messes.
All Up-country orders to be accompanied with a remittance.

W. CROWDER & CO.,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.,
SOAP STONE PAINT!
SOAP STONE PAINT!!
SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.
AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT I

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	330
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	230
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	..	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	410
Madhavpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	445
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	97½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	355
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
assoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. [illegible]t 5 per ct	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c 2,55
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c 420

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200	Rs. 15	200
		150	150	Rs. 7½	150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625	100	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.t.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.t.	725
Bombay Ice Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	97
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 180	3 300
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs. 45	825
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	100
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	..	167½
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	45
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c	1.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	42,000	25	25		1½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	250	250	Rs. 10	70
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	360
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	7
Napier Hotel Co	300	10	100	13 p.t	7
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	0
Oriental Govt. Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.t	205
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.t.	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	380
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	90
Boundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	98	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11xd
Treacher and Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,275
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownugger City P. & M Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

INNING AND WEAVING COMPANIE

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	50Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	475
Albert-Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	Nomi.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
ombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	620
ombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	870
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	890
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	615
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	420
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	435
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	825
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	520
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	405xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	800
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	15	510
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	695
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	250
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	800xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	147
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	740
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,350xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,180
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Maharaj Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	335
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	630
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	965
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,550
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Syadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	215
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	453
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	735xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	925xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-8
Carolus	„ 240nom
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
Fine Frame Pieces	„ 265nom
Bar Silver, 17½ bottermore	„ 106-14
Gold Leaf	„ 22-4
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 22-4
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-2
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-3
Pakka do.	„ 21-12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent.	102
Four-and-half per cent.	104
Municipal 6 per cent. Debentures Loans	104
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	...
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	Nil
City of Paris Loan	Nil
Port Trust Bonds	97

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht-Club, 5-45 p.m.
Concert Y. M. C. Association, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

THEFT AT BHENDY BAZAAR.—Cadurally Rahim, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, reports the theft of sundry articles from his residence, of the collective value of Rs. 56, during his absence on Wednesday last.

A MISSING GIRL.—Futtay Chand Khan, residing at 13th Cammateepoora, reports that his daughter, aged 15 years, has been missing since Wednesday morning last.

ORIENTAL PROGRESS UNION.—A public meeting in connection with the Union will be held on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m., in the hall of Buddhivardhak School, Kalbadevi Road, when discussions will be carried on on the lecture delivered by Dr. Jehangirji Karsedji Daji, L. M. & S., on "Occult Science."

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Glo'ster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Overture.....Masaniello .....Auber
Valse .....Brise-des-Nuits .....Lamothe
Selection...Reminiscences of Haydn...Winterbottom
Valse .....Woodland Whispers.....Stanly
Selection ...The Gondoliers.....Sullivan
Dance .....The Russian .....Godfrey
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GAMBLING AT CANDAWADY.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Roshun Ally, of the Detective Police, charged Poonja Goolabchund and four others, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Candawady with cards, counters, and money, on Wednesday afternoon last. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted. Poonja Goolabchund, being a noted gambler, was fined Rs. 25, another was fined Rs. 20, and the remaining three were fined Rs. 10 each.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Wilson charged Wittoo Cooshna, a shoemaker, employed at the Sorab Woollen and Cotton Mill at Dadar, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing seven pieces of leather belting, valued at Rs. 4, the property of that mill company, on Wednesday last. The accused was arrested with the stolen pieces of leather concealed on his person, while passing out of the mill, by the police ramoosee, doing duty there. Wittoo Cooshna, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

"SHE WAS A COUNTRY-WOMAN OF MINE."—A Goanese woman, named Maria Fernandes, yesterday laid a charge of theft against one Francis Salvadore, before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court. At about six o'clock on Wednesday morning, the accused entered the house of the complainant at Marine Lines, and being an old acquaintance of hers, asked her to give him six pice to buy some liquor. His request was complied with, but whilst the hostess went into another room, Francis took a coral necklace that was hanging against the wall and secreted it in his pocket. After he had departed Maria noticed a number of the coral beads strewed about the floor, and it occurred to her that they were those of her necklace. In this she was not deceived, for on looking to the spot where it usually hung, she saw that it was missing. Her suspicions rested on her early visitor, whom she quickly came upon, and handed over to a policeman. Francis confessed to having taken the necklace, which was valued at Rs. 3-4 which he had pawned with a Marwaree in No. 2 Street, Marine Lines. In defence the accused informed his Worship that he had appealed to the good nature of Maria, as she was a country-woman of his, and was not accountable for the act, being at the time under the influence of liquor. The Magistrate framed a charge of theft against him, and sentenced him to two weeks' imprisonment in the Common Jail. The property was handed over to the complainant.

KIDNAPPING A HINDOO GIRL.—Inspector Greyhurst yesterday charged Shaik Rahim Shaik Rumzan, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with kidnapping a Hindoo girl, named Soorjee, a minor under the age of 16 years, from the lawful guardianship of her father, Hurry Laxumon, a B. B. and C. I. Railway policeman, doing duty at the Falkland Road level crossing of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and residing in a chawl at Chiculwady, on Monday last, the 12th instant. On the girl Soorjee, who is about 12 years of age, being missed since the morning of the 12th instant, the parents of the girl reported the matter to the police, suspecting the accused to have enticed her away. From enquiries instituted by the police it appears the accused was living in a room, right opposite the parents of the girl at Chickulwady for the past month, during which time he made the acquaintance of the little girl and subsequently became on very intimate terms with her. On the morning in question, while the girl was returning from the Falkland Road Chowkey, where she had been with her father's meals, she met the accused, who enticed her away to the Null Bazaar, where he treated her with sweetmeat, and on that evening he took her to Tardeo, where he rented a room in a chawl, and she remained with him there until Wednesday morning, when the accused was arrested by the police, as he was going out to his work. Shaik Rahim Shaik Rumzan, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SERANG IN TROUBLE.—Captain George William Atkinson, of the P. and O. s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind now lying in the stream, yesterday appeared before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged the coal trimmer Serang Mabroo Feroze, with having been found in possession of a quantity of ship's stores alleged to be the property of the P. and O Company. From the statement of the captain the accused was taken on board the steamer on Wednesday night, as he had been arrested by a police sepoy on the Mody Bander with a bag of rice, and a quantity of potatoes and ghee. A pass, which the accused stated had been given him by the second engineer for the bag of rice, was handed over by the policeman. Mr. Atkinson pointed out to his Worship that the second engineer was not empowered to issue any such pass. The second engineer William Paton, asserted that he had only issued the pass on a number of clothes chests and half a bag of rice, the latter article being the savings of the serang's men from the rations which they received monthly. On this representation the accused had obtained the necessary pass. The Magistrate, after hearing the defence of the accused, who stated that he had only taken the stores which he and his men had saved from their rations, discharged him, there being no evidence adduced to show that the serang's men had not allowed him to take charge of their stores.

MESSRS. SOUNDY AND CO.

MANAGERS of large firms have begun to find out that if they hope to dispose of their wares they must give their customers as little trouble in finding out what they want as possible. Messrs. Soundy and Company, the well-known dealers in musical instruments and music in this city, with this end in view have had an elaborate set of catalogues printed. There are no less than eight of these, and each is as complete as it is possible to make it. Not only is the description and price of each instrument in stock given, but the descriptions are supplemented by carefully executed engravings which enable the intending purchaser to see at a glance what it is that he is ordering. To the residents in Bombay who can at any time visit the commodious and well-arranged show-rooms, this, perhaps, is not of much consequence, but to the dwellers in the mofussil, who have not got the time or inclination to journey down to Bombay, these catalogues are a real boon. The stock-in-trade of the company comprises well selected varieties of every known musical instrument, from the grand square piano to the humble German concertina, and the list of music and songs is exhaustive.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the boms, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½ per ottle, Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports of the Bombay Presidency, for the week ending 13th May, are published in yesterday's Gazette:—

Karachi.—River Kotri on 12th 7⅝ feet against 11½ feet on same date last year. Batai and threshing of rabi crops continues. Kharif sowings progressing. Cattle in fair condition. Fodder supply moderate.

Shikarpur.—River 4 2-3 feet against 7 5-12 feet same date last year. Rabi harvesting continues. Preparations for kharif cultivation commenced. Agricultural stock healthy.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting nearly completed. Kharif operations in progress. Agricultural stock fair, except in Shahdadpur, where fodder is scanty.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi harvesting over.

Ahmedabad.—Land being prepared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Panch Mahals.—Weather oppressive.

Kaira.—Cotton-picking and manuring of land in progress. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Clearing of fields for monsoon sowings continues. Cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Preparations for the next season progressing. Agricultural stock healthy.

Khandesh.—Harvesting of rabi nearly completed. Preparation of lands for the kharif crops in progress. No change in the prices of food-grains.

Nasik.—Weather hot. Preparations for the next season continue. Cattle poor in parts of Sinnar, Dindori, Malegaon and Peint talukas, owing to the scantiness of water. Prices steady. Fodder scarce and dear in Niphad.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 8th and 13th; *nil* on all other days. Vapour in air defective from 8th to 10th; normal on all other days. Wind normal.

Tanna.—Preparations for the next season's rice crop progressing. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 12th May 1890.)—Ground being prepared for kharif crops.

Ratnagiri.—Summer crops, which are good, have been gathered. Preparations for the next crop almost finished.

Poona.—Land is being prepared for the approaching season throughout the district. The late rain has facilitated these operations. Agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Land is being prepared for the next season in four talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Sholapur.—Reaping of rabi crops completed. Sugarcane and turmeric harvest completed at Barsi. Hundi crops are in good state. Prices of food-grains are as before. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Agricultural stock good. Weather clear and extremely warm.

Satara.—Preparations for next season in progress Fodder dear in four talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Ploughing operations continue. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Preparations for rice-sowing progressing. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Land being prepared for next crops. Cotton picking completed. Scarcity of water in Bankipur, and that of fodder in Nargund.

Kanara.—Slight rain in three talukas. Second crop harvest continues. Preparations and sowings for monsoon crop commenced.

Rajkot.—Lands being prepared for monsoon crops. Agricultural stock good.

Baroda.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in fair condition.

General Remarks.—Slight rain in three talukas. Harvestig of late crops completed, except in four districts. Preparations for next season's crops progressing in all districts. Fodder scarce in one taluka of Hyderabad, Nasik and Dharwar. Agricultural stock poor in four talukas of Nasik and one of Hyderabad. Water scarce in four talukas of Nasik and one of Dharwar.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE *Rast Goftar* is of opinion that the third Provincial Conference which has just concluded its sittings at Poona, has not, thus far, attracted much attention. We are unable to judge of the value of the proceedings from the meagre reports. Perhaps, the proceedings were not important enough to deserve more space than was given to them by the papers. The Provincial Conference is the humbler brother of the National Congress, but it affords a better field for the display of practical wisdom on the part of our politicians, and is likely to be more valuable in its practical results than the more imposing and ambitious demonstration held at the end of each year. The Provincial Conference aims at the discussion of local questions which affect our daily life as subjects of a foreign Government to whom we must try to make ourselves properly understood, while the Imperial Assemblage prefers to exercise its head on imperial questions only. The very vastness of these subjects lends itself to a display of florid eloquence and an expression of vague denunciations, which do not necessarily presuppose a knowledge of the subjects. The Provincial Conference treats of local subjects and of specific wrongs, which suggest specific remedies, and if it goes about the right way in carrying out its object, it can be very useful to Government, who may listen to its representations with as much respect as it does to the expositions of public questions by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks:—During the whole of last week Poona was occupied with the third Provincial Conference and an Industrial Conference. The Provincial Conference is a miniature congress. It signifies the same bustle of preparations, the same effort at organization, the same intellectual activity, and the same political and other results which a congress meeting imports, though on a smaller scale. Being confined to a smaller area, and to persons already known to one another, the effort is more concentrated and therefore likely to be more successful. The grievances complained of are generally such as make their pinch felt home and the persons to afford the redress are near at hand. The Provincial Conference is thus in some respects a more valuable organisation than even the Congress.

DARAVI MISSION ROOM BUILDING FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There appeared a list of subscriptions in the latest *Bombay Diocesan Record*, sent in by Mr. Lorimer, one of the trustees of the fund, which being incomplete, I herein give a list of subscriptions in full, hitherto given or promised for the above object.

J. DIAGO,
Missionary, S. P. G.

10th Kamatipura, Byculla.

Names.	Amount. Rs.	as.
A European Friend	250	0
The Right Rev Lord Bishop of Bombay	100	0
R S Campbell, Esq	10	0
The Rev W E Scott	10	0
The Rev A Goldwyer Lewis	20	0
F N H	20	0
The Rev H Rountree	10	0
G B Hewett, Esq	5	0
J W Jacob, Esq	15	0
Tamil Congregation of Daravi	67	8
J	10	0
St. Nicholas Church offertory, through the Rev J H Lord	10	1
W Tacker, Esq	20	0
G W Roughton, Esq	10	0
The Rev Dr R W Evans	5	0
S G Browne, Esq	10	0
F G Dumayne, Esq	5	0
F S P	5	0
H A Hormarjee, Esq	5	0
C E Kane, Esq	5	0
S D Sassoon, Esq	5	0
G E Pilcher, Esq	1	0
A F L	10	0
C G	5	0
D Gostling, Esq	10	0
Mazagon Missionary Mission	10	0
Total.....Rs.	633	9

The probable cost of the building is Rs. 1,500. A European gentleman has kindly offered to guarantee half the sum if I can collect the rest, and has opened the subscription with a sum of Rs. 250 as is seen in the list.

The public who wish to come to its aid, are requested kindly to send in their subscriptions either to me or to F. G. Brewin, Esq., Hony. Treasurer, S. P. G., Secretariat, Bombay.

J. D.

THE opening verses of Genesis, Mr. Gladstone contends, are a plain narrative of pre-Adamite history, pretending to be neither poetic nor scientific, and having as their primary object the inculcation of certain well-defined moral and spiritual truths. They are "chapters in the history of creation."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH OF MAY, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·789	S E	4	100·9	74·1	49	...	1·76	−1·54
Agra	29·739	S E	7	112·5	79·4	43	...	0·33	−0·90
Cawnpore	29·774	E	7	103·1	83·3	55	...	0·38	...
Allahabad	29·773	E N E	11	98·4	73·1	56	...	0·19	−0·95
Jhansi	29·693	S E	4	110·5	81·9	48	...	0·71	−0·78
Jacobabad	29·674	Calm	1	115·7	78·3	42	...	0·07	−0·67
Kurrachee	29·779	W	13	99·7	78·3	78	...	0·04	−2·41
Ajmere	29·775	W	10	107·3	81·5	39	...	0·15	−1·99
Deesa	29·834	S W	12	108·4	77·3	60	...	0·08	−0·42
Rajkote	29·878	W	13	103·8	74·2	35	...	0·05	−0·45
Neemuch	29·777	W	13	106·0	80·1	44	...	0·04	−0·86
Indore	29·794	N W	6	103·9	79·5	34	...	0·04	−0·96
Sangor	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Jubbulpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			13	103·2					
Khandva	29·809	N W	..	..	83·8	37	...	0·92	−0·54
Raipur	..	..	..	111·2	..	..	...	..	..
Nagpoor	..	E N E	8	111·4	..	..	..	..	..
Amraoti	29·748	W	6	108·6	85·0	22	..	0·15	−2·60
Akola	29·756	N N W	12	99·2	81·8	16	..	0·39	−1·89
Surat	29·789	S	M	107·3	83·7	23	...	0·88	−1·16
Malegaon	29·889	N W	11	89·4	75·6	61	...	...	−0·49
Bombay	29·841	N W	13	..	74·6	42	..	0·17	−1·60
Poona	29·888	N W	13	103·3	79·1	76	..	0·01	−0·85
Sholapore	29·542	W S W	9	108·7	69·4	24	..	1·28	−0·24
Ratnagiri	29·832	N	16	91·4	75·9	78	..	0·62	−2·13
Belgaum	29·899	W N W	4	98·8	76·4	71	..	0·01	−1·93
Goa	29·850	N W	8	88·	66·8	52	..	2·35	−2·10
Carwar	29·919	N W	8	90·3	80·0	96	..	0·05	−0·24
Mangalore	29·900	N	4	87·8	79·7	72	..	1·92	−1·87
Calicut	29·923		10	94·3	75·4	73	..	6·31	+1·72
Cochin	29·918	N N W	M	87·8	76·0	74	..	12·91	+9·24
Bangalore	..	Calm	6	94·8	79·6	83	0·02	15·68	−3·95
Secunderabad	29·848	W S W Calm	6	106·8	72·7	8	..	6·28	−1·50
Masulipatam	29·832				79·7	55	..	1·15	−2·68
	29·852	S S E	7	94·2	83·5	85	..	...	...
Bellary	29·825	W	7	106·0	82·6	50	..	3·70	−0·21
Cuddapah	29·816	W	..	109·3	84·5	60	..	4·93	−3·11
Madras	...	S	20	88·3					
Coimbatore	29·831	S S W	7	..	78·0	82	..	15·59	−10·02
Trichinopoly	29·878			93·7	75·3	75	..	7·22	−1·87
Negapatam	29·853	W S W	5	108·7	79·4	73	..	6·80	−1·12
Colombo, Lt	29·842	S E	6	101·6	80·9	74	..	19·01	−15·55
	29·942	S W	7	90·0	78·5	69	..	33·93	−7·95

In column "Wind per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a few local rises, the barometer has fallen over the whole country. The fall has been rapid at Karachi, brisk in the Indus Valley, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, and also locally at Malegaon and Bombay, and slight or moderate in all other places. The baric gradients are yet moderately steep in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India, on the Kathiawar Coast, and in the neighbourhood of Goa, and the isobars still present the existence of a small disturbance in the neighbourhood of Jhansi.

Columns of abnormals show that pressure is generally above the average throughout the Indian region, the excess being considerable at Delhi and Allahabad.

Winds are easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, south-easterly on the Coromandel Coast and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other districts. The wind velocity of the past 24 hours has been nearly double the average at Madras, Ratnagiri, Khandwa, Ajmere and Allahabad, and nearly average at Karachi, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Malegaon, Bombay and Agra. This morning's observations show that strong winds are blowing in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Central India, Berar, and also locally at Khandwa, Ratnagiri, Poona, Madras, Bellary and Masulipatam.

The maximum temperature is much below the average at Madras, Masulipatam, and Allahabad, and is more or less hot in most other places. The highest maximum temperature readings were 116° at Jacobabad, 112° at Agra, and above 100° at twenty other stations.

Nights are moderately hot in Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, Mysore, Rajputana, and locally at Bellary, while the variations elsewhere in either ways are small. The lowest temperature registered last night was 67° at Belgaum.

Humidity has largely risen at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Bangalore and Secunderabad, and skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

Very light rain has fallen at Cochin, but there has been none at any other station.

Fine clear weather prevails in most districts, and strong winds are likely to blow in all the districts where the baric gradients are steep. In the North-West Provinces the shallow depression noticed yesterday still exists in neighbourhood of Jhansi and strong hot winds are probable. On the Malabar Coast the weather conditions appear to be favourable for more light local rain.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, May 16.

Pressure has increased slightly in the Carnatic, decreased elsewhere, and in full brisk in the Punjab, Sind and Central Provinces. Pressure is low in the Punjab, relatively low in Central Provinces, high in the West Coast and Assam and Burma. Winds are feebly cyclonic in the Punjab, westerly to north-westerly in the west of the Peninsula and central stations, southerly in the Carnatic, variable at the head of the Bay, and easterly in Bengal and the Gangetic Plain. Force is fresh in Western India and parts of Bengal. Temperature has risen in North-Western India, Central Provinces, and west of the Peninsula. The mean exceeds the normal except in Burma, Bengal, and North-West Provinces. The highest maximum is 115 at Jacobabad, Montgomery and Mooltan. The weather remains very unsettled in Bengal, fine and hot elsewhere.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 15.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Agra s—40 cases whisky, 45 cases gingerwine, and 7 cases rum, Pestonjee Cowasjee Shroff and Sons; 5 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 14 bales printing paper, The Superintendent, B E S Press.

Arabia s—5 cases whisky, Phillips and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Etolia s—39 cases earthenware, J Rahimtoola; 54 packages glassware, Hajee N Hamed; 77 cases slates, &c, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 500 boxes bar soap, A Ebrahim.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—22 cases packages medicine, Phillips and Co; 56 cases portwine, Phipson and Co; 14 bales printing paper, M Jamalbodia; 13 cases medicine, &c, H Mooljee and Co; 17 cases cheese, Maneckjee Bhikajee; 35 cases provision, &c, R Jooma; 99

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Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 15.

NOTWITHSTANDING the generally firm tenor o advices from Liverpool, business in Cotton during the past week has lacked the activity which often characterises it during the closing months of the busy shipping season ; while in other branches of our Export trade transactions have been upon a moderate scale in presence of little encouragement from the consuming markets, and the inimical course of exchange, which has on the whole been strongly upward, rates (though slightly lower than the highest point touched during the week), showing this evening an advance of 5-16d. on those ruling a week ago. Money is on about the same comparatively easy position as last week. Government Paper has fluctuated somewhat, but closes this evening on about the level of last Thursday's quotation for Four per cents. Freights have been more active and firmer in tone through speculative operations, and rates generally are rather higher. Business in Imports is dull as regards ready transactions, demand being very slack : while the high range of prices on the other side renders most of the orders now going home unacceptable at the limits.

MONEY.—The reduction of the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance by nearly 11 lakhs during the week, covered by the Statement issued on Monday afternoon could not be taken as indicating that the current of Money was beginning to turn again, or that the rapid lowering of rates on several successive Thursdays had been premature ; though it would not be surprising if a somewhat stronger demand for accommodation made itself felt ere the activity of the busy export season gives place to the comparative dulness of the monsoon months. The figures making up the return, however, showed that trade requirements had only increased to the extent of some 3¾ lakhs, a considerable falling off in Private Deposits having been met, to within that sum, by a diminution in Loans and Bills Discounted, the rest of the decrease in the balance being accounted for by a net diminution of 5 lakhs on Public Deposits, and by a further addition to Government Securities. No further change was made at the board meeting this afternoon, and the minimum rate remains at 6 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE, responding to the advance in the price of Silver in London last Thursday, and to the large amount of extra Council allotments on the same day, opened with a strong feeling on Friday at an advance of 1-32d., but with only one buyer of three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5 13-16d., and the rate soon advanced another 1-32d., at which it remained steady. Few Merchants' Bills, however, came out, and Bank Demand, at 1s. 5 21-32d. did not find many buyers. In sympathy with a further advance in the price of Silver in London, and the higher rates paid for Council allotments, this market, though very irregular at opening on Saturday, soon became firm at enhanced quotations, at which little business, however, was done ; though a moderate amount of Mercantile Paper was placed at 1s. 5 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits for May-June delivery. Demand from remitters was nominal ; but some Telegraphic was taken at 1s. 5 25-32d., and a transaction in sixty days' sight was reported between Banks, at 1s. 5 31-32d. A steady feeling was maintained throughout the day on Monday, and the tone was slightly firmer at closing, Banks having been more willing sellers. A small amount of three months' sight Credits was placed early in the day at 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6 1-32d., but the rate soon settled down at 1s. 6 1-16d., which may also be given as the rate forward. Banks would not sell forward at current rates. On Tuesday the market opened very firm and an advance of 1-32d. was soon established for Bank remittance. In the afternoon, however, there was a slightly quieter feeling, and at the close 1s. 6 1-16d. could still be obtained for three months' sight Credits. Forward Bank Demand was placed at 1s. 5⅞d. for September to December delivery ; and a transaction was reported between Bauks in three months' sight francs at 1·90. The Market was quiet yesterday at a decline of 1-32d. to 1-16d. in rates, owing, apparently, to a scanty supply of Merchants' Bills. The Banks were reluctant sellers, pending the result of Council allotments being known. Last evening's telegrams from London reported Silver unchanged at 47¼d. per oz. with buyers at the price ; and advised tho allotment of 17¼ lakhs of Council Bills at 1s. 5 13-16d. and two extra at 1s. 5⅞ to 29-32d. ; besides 7 lakhs of Tele graphic at 1s. 5 29-32 to 15-16d. and our market has been firm to-day, with Calcutta Telegraphic reported 1s. 5⅞d.. Forward rates are quoted here at 1s. 6 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits from July, and at 1s. 5 3-16d. for Telegraphic, for transfer from July, and 1s. 5 25-32 thereafter. We quote ready rates at closing : —

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 5 7-8d.	
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 5 27-32d.	
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 5 31-32d.	
Do.	4 "	...1s. 6d.	
Do.	6 "	...1s. 6 1-16d.	
Credits	3 "	... 1s. 6 1-16d.	
Do.	6 "	...1s. 6 5-32d.	
Documents	3 "	...1s. 6 3-32d.	
Do.	6 "	...1s. 6 3-16d.	
France	3 "	... 189¾.	
Do.	6 "	... 191.	

The usual weekly official Statement regarding Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 7th May 1890	...Rs.	82,02,68
Silver received during the week	"	30,74,331
	"	1,12,77,016
New coin paid during the week	"	31,05,819
	"	81,71,197
Bullion belonging to private individual	"	34,27,490
	"	1,15,98,687
Last week	"	1,47,55,188

GOVERNMENT PAPER fluctuated somewhat on last mail day, but on the whole a material advance was established on the previous day's closing quotations. Fours for cash reached 103⅜, the next account 103½, and the June settlement 103⅜ ; but rates drooped a little afterwards, and were quoted 1-16 per cent. lower at closing. Rates continued to move upward on Saturday, and Four per cents, at one time touched 103 9-16 for cash, and 103⅜ for the next settlement at the end of this month, and also for the June account ; but after some little fluctuation they closed at 103½ for money and the coming account, and 103 9-16 for June. The market showed some weakness on Monday,and rates for Fours ruled slightly lower, declining 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. from the morning's quotations. At closing, the rates were 103⅜ for cash, and 103 7-16 for the next and June accounts. On Tuesday the Market was drooping again, and a further decline of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. was established both for Money and Account, the closing rates for Four per cents having been 103⅜ for cash, and 103 5-16 for the next and June settlements. Yesterday the weakness continued, and the rate for Fours receded to 103⅛ for cash, and to 103 3-16 for the 30th instant settlement, while for the June account 103¼ became the rate. Opening to-day at last evening's quotations, which were maintained for some time, a further decline afterwards took place, the rates for Fours for cash, and the two accounts having been quoted at 102⅞, 102 15-16, and 103, respectively ; but the market rallied towards the close, and ⅛ per cent. of the fall was recovered, the cash price closing at 103. The other denomination of Paper has been quoted throughout the week at 105⅛ to 105¼, the latter being the closing rate this evening. Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ¼ per cent. higher at 104¾. Port Trust Bonds are 2 per cent. lower at 97.

SHARES have been neglected to a great extent during the past week, and even on the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip for transactions have been reported from day to-day ; but the comparatively few changes in rates which we make in our weekly list this evening are in favour of holders of this property. We report an advance of Rs. 30 in Hindustan ; of Rs. 10 each in Howard and Bullough and Star of India ; and of Rs. 5 each in David, Empress, Luckmidas, Manockji Petit, and Queen. Imperial and Oriental, on the other hand, are Rs. 10 lower. In Press shares Apollo and Mercantile have declined Rs. 5 each, while New Indian are Rs. 5 up ; and Mofussil have advanced Rs. 2½. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 down for the first issue, and Rs. 5 for the third. Bombay Ice have advanced Rs. 9 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A moderate demand has been felt in the bazaar during the past week for staple Grey Goods at about previous rates ; but stocks increasing and dealers are, consequently, willing sellers at current quotations. Up-country buyers have not been in the market much, and enquiry from that quarter is very languid at the close. For Bleached, Dyed, and Printed Goods there has been a small demand at current rates. For *Turkey Red Goods* enquiry has been very restricted, but rates are nominally unchanged. For *Local Goods* there has been a steady market at previous quotations. The clearances of *Imported Goods* for the week are estimated at 4,000 packages, those of *Local Goods* at 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—Imported Twist continues out of request, and only a small business has transpired during the past week, in a quiet market, but with prices quoted as before. The sales of Bombay Twist reported from China for the fortnight ended on Monday aggregate 9,000 bales, with exchange at Rs. 226. Rates, there however, are somewhat easier; but spinners here are firm, and refuse current rates. China buyers are less desirous of doing forward business, if not to engage in ready transactions. The sales for the week are put down at about 2,500 bales ; and the market closes quiet, enquiry for Ring Yarn, No. 20s. continuing, at the following official quotations :—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule,	As.	5⅞	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	"	"	5⅞	"
" ...	... " 10s	"	"	5⅞ to 5¾	"
" ...	... " 12s	"	"	5⅞	"
" ..	... " 16s	"	"	6 to 6⅛	"
" ...	... " 20s	"	"	6⅛ to 6¼	"
" ...	... " 24s	"	"	6⅜ to 7¼	"
" ...	... " 30s	"	"	7⅛ to 8¼	"
" ...	... " 40s	"	"	9 to 9⅜	"

METALS.—COPPER has been firm, but the advance in prices on the other side has, so far, only been responded to by a rise of 4 to 8 annas per cwt, and business has been upon a moderate scale. Yellow Metal has been in but slight request, and little has been done in any description ; but rates may be called 4 to 12 annas higher in a firm market. Iron has been steady at our last quotations, with only a small business passing.

COAL.—There has been no change to speak of in the position of this mineral during the past week. Importers have satisfied buyers' wants for the present, and are still offering Davison's, for this and next month's shipment, at Rs. 19, and Powell's, at Rs. 20½ per ton. Sales of about 2,000 tons of Powell's in the Bunder have been made ag Rs. 23 per ton ; and some Hasting' Ratos. 21 per ton. Some 2,500 tons of Davison's shrtly due, were placed at Rs. 20½ ; and abou 15,000 tons of Powell's Duffryn, May and early June shipment, at Rs. 21¼ and Rs. 21 per ton, respectively. The market closes steady at our quotations, say :—

Powell's .....ready Rs. 23, forward, Rs. 20½ per ton.
Davison's .. " 20½ " " 19 "
Welsh Hartley.. " " 19 " " "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A further decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy was established in prices, those for Bengals excepted, in this market, on last mail day in a dull market ; and the feeling remained very quiet to the close of last week, with transactions on a small scale, enquiry having been very limited both from exporters and the local Mills. No improvement to speak of in the demand set in with the new week, and though yesterday a larger business was done, owing to some European buyers, having taken a considerable quantity of Dhollera, a steadier tone was apparent, business on the whole was very moderate, though no further change in prices took place. The principal purchases during the week have been in Dhollera descriptions, consisting of Mowa and Bhownugger, at Rs. 204-222½ ; Dhollera, at Rs. 189-220 Wudwan, at Rs. 190-201 ; and Veraval, at Rs. 185. Of Oomra kinds several parcels of Barsee and Nugger have been taken at Rs. 206-222 ; Dhulia. at Rs. 175-182 ; Akote, at Rs. 203, and Akola at Rs. 193 ; the remaining transactions having been chiefly in Comta, at Rs. 188-192½ ; and Dharwar, at Rs. 210 per candy. The market closed quiet this evening, with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower in Oomras, Bhownugger, and Westerns compared with last Thursday's quotations ; but with rates for other descriptions unchanged.

The Receipts of Cotton of the present season's crop during the past week have been 83,800 bales against 79,500 bales arrived in the previous week, and 65,300 bales to hand during the corresponding week last season. The total Receipts of the 1889-90 crop now shows an excess of 259,100 compared with that of 1888-89.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz :—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal Fine	Rs. 196	= 4 15-32d
Do Fully Good	" 186	= 4¼d
Do Good	" 176	= 4 1-32d
Belatee, Fine	" 195	= 4 7-16d
Do. Fully Good	" 190	= 4 11-32d
Do. Good	" 187	= 4 9-32d
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 216	= 4 29-32d
Do. Good	" 211	= 4 13-16d
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 200	= 4 9-16d
Do. Good	" 192	= 4¾d
Broach, Fine	" 254	= 5 23-32d
Do. Good	" 239	= 5 13-32d
Dhollera, Fine	" 221	= 5 1-32d
Do. Fully Good	" 207	= 4 23-32d
Do Good	" 193	= 4 13-32d
S-G Dharwar, Good	" 217	= 4 15-16d
Westerns Good (May-June)	" 213	= 4 27-32d

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay thi season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	355,000	268,700
Berar	370,500	376,100
Khandeish	262,500	269,700
Barsi and Nugger.....	123,500	116,700
Hinganghat	27,000	25,200
Broach	229,500	139,800
Dhollera	295,500	211,300
Sind and Persian	56,500	34,800
Compta and Dharwar.	23,500	39,100
Westerns and Madras.	800	3,800
	1,744,300	1,485,200

he momvements of Cotton to date show the fol lowiug comparison with the previous two pears :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Receipts.	83,283	61,477	65,580
From 1st Jan. to 14th May	1,483,179	13,22,482	1,021,272
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	76,345	27,877	44,962
rom 1st Jan. to 14th May ..	1,030,741	943,013	575,307
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
or the Week.....	3,253	608	1,413
rom 1st Jan. to 14th May	35,295	15,478	14,5

WHEAT.—This market was firm in tone with a considerable export business passing on last mail day ; but the week closed with a dull feeling and little doing. On Monday though the tone was steady demand was anything but brisk, and the price of Pessy of both qualities gave way to the extent of one anna per cwt, the quotations being Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 4-7-0 per cwt., respectively, other descriptions being unaltered in value. Thereafter the market remained steady not to say firm, but with only a moderate business passing, and prices unchanged, all round.

SEEDS generally have been taken to a moderate extent during the past week, and prices have not varied much from our quotations of last Thursday. Linseed, as an exception, declined one anna per cwt. last Friday, but recovered the slight drop, yesterday being quoted again, at Rs. 6-9-6 to Rs. 6-14-0 per cwt., and other kinds are the same as quoted a week ago.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows :—

Wheat for the Week	420,950	312,866	578,918
Do.from 1stJan.to14thMay	2,663,066	3,053,267	4,278,346
Linseed for the Week	101,789	66,152	126,144
Ro.from1stJan.to14thMay	1,449,635	1,037,168	1,439,870
Dapeseed for the Week	36,157	64,530	104,231
Go. from 1st Jan to 14thMay	709,980	720,294	592,709
Dingelly Seed for the Week	14,235	10,999	4,710
Do.from 1st Jan to 14th May	626,233	613,099	590,254

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

Wheat for the Week	297,597	160,606	332,828
Do. from 1st Jan. to 14th May	1,725,552	2,633,833	2,633,494
Linseed for the Week	157,126	40,560	79,442
Do. from 1st Jan. to 14th May	994,694	830,514	1,026,124
Rapeseed for the Week	51,975	25,678	82,686
Do. from 1st Jan. to 14th May	491,791	615,001	330,658
Ginelly Seed for the Week	69,460	85,996	120
Do. from Jan. to1st 14th May	696,198	661,793	642,995

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MYLNE—May 15, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of the Rt Rev the Bishop of Bombay, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CALDER—May 13, at Thornlie Bank, Presidency Road, Bangalore, the wife of M Donald Calder, of a daughter.
MORRISON—April 30, at Mhow, the wife of Major R H Morrison, 18th Hussars, of a son.
PHILLIPS—May 9, at Forest Hill, London, the wife of M B Phillips, of a son.
SPARLING—May 2, at Glenoak, Dalhousie, the wife of Captain J P Sparling, Assistant Commissary General, of a son, prematurely.

DEATHS.

PINDER—May 7, at Chamba, Clara Elizabeth, the dearly loved wife of M Richard J P Pinder, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab.
O'FARRELL—April 30, at Landour, of influenza and bronchitis, Lieutenant John Henry O'Farrel, P W D, late of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, aged 33 years.
SHERIDAN—May 1, at Allahabad, Sybil Edith, the dearly loved daughter of M F H Sheridan, P W D, and of Edith, his wife, aged 1 year, 3 months and 21 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INVENTOR (Tardeo).—Apply at the Secretariat.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1890.

EXACTLY four years have passed since attention was called in these columns to a very interesting experiment that was being carried out on the Mysore uplands for the benefit of Eurasians and Europeans with small means. The experiment owed its origin generally to the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, but particularly to the enterprise of the able and public-spirited president of the Association, the late Mr. D. S. White. An occasion for again calling attention to it has presented itself in a visit which the Governor of Madras recently paid to Whitefield and Sausmond, the two villages comprised in the settlement. We should have been glad if the promises which the experiment presented in May 1886 had been realised in the interval. It would be misleading, however, to pretend that the settlement which Lord Connemara visited the other day fulfils even the modified expectations which were entertained in regard to Whitefield four years ago. The settlement, it should be explained, was founded in October 1882 under conditions which in many respects were promising. The climate of the place, situate as it is upon the cool and bracing downs which lie to the east of Bangalore, makes it one of the healthiest places in India. Europeans can work there in the open air practically from year's end to year's end ; and the healthy appearance of the children indicates that here at all events is a place to which the dictum that the domiciled European dies out with the third generation in India has no application. Then, again, the terms upon which the land was obtained from the Mysore Government were exceedingly favourable ; only a rupee an acre was charged upon it, and in the village of Sausmond it was granted free for five years. Mr. White did not differ from pioneers in general in forming a sanguine view of the prospects of his enterprise. He began with large expectations. He hoped to open out a prosperous career in agriculture and in industry to the neediest as well as to the relatively prosperous members of his community. He held up the calling of the farmer as the one least exposed to the vicissitudes of fortune, and told the clerk and the Government pensioner that with the help of a small capital he would be able on a Whitefield farm to feed himself and to leave behind him an inexhaustible maintenance for generation after generation. Even the destitute were offered a home and a career. They might start as labourers, but by good conduct and industry they would rise to the position of settlers. All the supplements to agriculture which from time to time are urged upon the notice of farmers all the world over were recommended to the settlers at Whitefield. They were to keep goats and pigs and sheep, to breed horses, ponies, and mules. They were not even to despise the operations of jam-making, to which Mr. Gladstone has passionately invited the English farmer. But Whitefield was to be much more than an agricultural settlement. It was to be a self-contained community. Artisans who had not flourished in the towns were to go there and exchange the products of their skill against the fruits of the earth, and in technical schools a new generation of artisans was to be prepared for the service of Whitefield.

This was the programme with which the enterprise was started. In commenting upon the experiment in May 1886 we were careful to despise not the day of small things. There was thought to be nothing even then to discourage the promoters of the undertaking, except, perhaps, the exceeding smallness of the scale on which it was being attempted. In the interval it has not grown. There were thirteen families in Whitefield, and there seem now to be scarcely more than there were then ; and at Sausmond the number of settlers who met Lord Connemera was very small. Experience has shown that the more ambitious parts of Mr. White's scheme were impracticable. The industrial portion of it has come to nought, and the idea of finding a living for destitute colonists as farm-labourers has had to be abandoned. It is disappointing to have to say it, but the conclusion is irresistible that the scheme does not pay. Despite the nominal rent which is charged upon the holdings, the only people who have done well are those who, having a small capital of their own or a pension, have not been dependent upon the land for their sustenance. The explanation of the failure is not far to seek. As cultivators, the settlers have had to compete with the ryots in the villages around them, and no attempt at a solution of the Eurasian problem which places the Eurasian or the European in competition with the manual field labour of the ryot has any chance of success. In the case of an economic problem of this kind, a light assessment, or even a free grant of land, counts for little. One of the settlers told Lord Connemara that his lands had never paid him, though he had gone there expecting to make a living. Some of the settlers seemed to have set out upon the venture with too little self-reliance. They looked for help from the Association, which was not a good sign, and which perhaps accounts in some measure for the failure of the experiment—failure, we say, in full consciousness of Lord Connemara's discouragement of that idea. The truth is that it can only be regarded otherwise than as a failure by changing the point of view, and looking upon the venture as an attempt, not to solve the Eurasian problem, but to provide healthy homes for Eurasians and domiciled Europeans who have a few thousand rupees or a pension of their own. Looked at from the latter point of view the attempt may be said to have done good. People of the class who have settled in these two villages are better off there than they would be in a Presidency town. The pension which would be a pittance in Byculla is adequate to eke out the profits, small though they may be, of farming in Mysore.

But to say this is to say that the chief part of Mr. White's excellently intentioned scheme has failed. The community for which Mr. White did so much is still confronted with the ever-pressing difficulty of finding remunerative employment for its members. It is no longer permissible to hope, as people hoped a few years ago, that the pressure of this community upon the comparatively few avenues of employment open to it would be relieved by the provision of healthy and profitable work in the thousand settlements which presented themselves to Mr. White's sanguine prevision when the lines of Whitefield were first marked out. At that time expectations were entertained of a large development of colonising enterprise in the Nizam's territory ; three thousand acres of land were said to be available there, and offers of large estates had been made in the Central Provinces and in Bengal. It is as well that the area of experiment has been limited, and that though all the good which was foretold of it by its friends has not been realised, those who thought ill of it have not been justified in the worst of their forebodings. Those who are interested in the scheme have learnt not to expect too much, and even now further experience is necessary before a final opinion can be pronounced upon it as a scheme of permanent if limited utility. The settlement has been in existence less than eight years, and there has not been time to test the question whether the second generation will be able to do better or worse than the first. Lord Connemara strenuously discouraged the notion that any man could cultivate land there with sufficient profit to support his wife and family. What, then, is to become of the children of the present settlers when the latter pass away and their pensions die with them ? Again, Lord Connemara told the people at Whitefield that they enjoyed the advantage of bringing up their children in a healthy situation, uncontaminated by such evil influences as exist in every great city. This, however, is accompanied by the serious disadvantage that the children of Whitefield are brought up far away from opportunities of employment, for the only occupation which is open to them is that of agriculture, and agriculture alone will not pay. It is disappointing to have to take this view of an enterprise which had for its purpose the prosperity of a class who have special claims upon the consideration of their neighbours. But the fact has to be faced that the attempt to open out an agricultural career for Eurasians has failed, and that Whitefield must serve a much more limited purpose than that which its founder aimed at.

THE *Bombay Government Gazette* this week contains a batch of notifications which show at all events that the Government are not indifferent to the progress of local self-government in the mofussil. Nearly all of them relate to the Belgaum district, and may be arranged in two categories, the one constituting a number of towns as permanent municipal districts, and the other withdrawing from certain municipalities the right to elect half of their numbers which is conferred by section 11 of the Act of 1884. The friends of local self-government may think that they see in a *Gazette* of this kind a stroke from Arthur's mystic sword Excalibur, with its inscription "Take me up" on one side, and "Cast me down" on the other. There has indeed been a good deal done both in the raising and the lowering of municipal institutions in the Presidency of late. Lord Reay not long since announced that since the close of the last official year final notifications for the establishment of seventeen new municipalities had been issued in the Northern and Central Divisions, while preliminary notifications had been published for seventy-four towns in various parts of the Presidency. There is danger that the blessings of local self-government, whatever they may be, should be scattered with too prompt and free a hand. The eighteen notifications which deprive as many municipalities in the Belgaum district of the privilege of elective representation find their justification in each case in an alleged lack of interest on the part of the inhabitants in municipal administration. There are parts of the Presidency indeed in which the attitude of the inhabitants towards municipal administration is much more unfavourable than of mere indifference. In some of the smaller towns the inhabitants regard the municipality as anything but a blessing, bringing with it, as they think it does, a burden of trouble and expenditure quite outweighing any dignity that it may confer upon the citizens. Sir Charles Dilke tells a story of one old native gentleman who, having had the working of municipal institutions in his town carefully explained to him, observed that he thought he began to understand. "It means, does it not," he asked, "that while you use to get rupees out of us you will now get rupees and work ? This must have been a type of the citizen who, in the words of the Government notification, shows a lack of interest in the affairs of his municipality, and where men of this kind abound it is no hardship for Government to declare that sections 11 and 12, which endow municipalities with carefully conditioned self-governing powers, had better be withdrawn. We do not know if the gentlemen who have allied their political fortunes with Mr. Bradlaugh's Legislative Councils Bill will be able to draw any teaching from such an experience as this. But if the inhabitants of eighteen towns in a single district show a systematic indifference to the affairs of their own towns where does Mr. Bradlaugh expect to find that living and intelligent interest in the affairs of the larger world around them which alone can make the electorate which he proposes to constitute a reality. If the Congress people, instead of working downwards from fine philosophic principles of popular representation, and in working downwards coming only half-way towards the facts, would work upwards from such concrete facts as *Gazette* notifications occasionally furnish us with, there might be a little less eloquence upon Congress platforms in England, but we should have fewer workings out of the outlines of a fool's paradise.

THE evidence which Mr. Drewitt gave before the Bombay Factory Commission in 1884 is proving a veritable *bonne bouche* to all the well-informed writers in England who think that slavery is in full swing in the Indian cotton mills, which for the sake of Lancashire and humanity must be at once legislated out of existence. Mr. Holt-Hallett brought it out in his letter to the *Times* ; the *Times* quoted it in a leader, and now the *Saturday Review* puts a dash of sensationalism into a very dull article by telling its readers how "a factory owner in Khandeish"—where there are no factories by the way,—"had seen a child at the breast sucking one minute, and throwing cotton into the machine the next." Again, a witness is quoted who says that the women worked night and day for as long as a week at a stretch, working twenty-three out of twenty-four hours, and the children working with them. The writer, unmindful of the geography of the matter and quite unconscious that there is no cotton mills in any of the places named, localises these practices at Munmar, Pachora, Chalisgaon, and Dhulia—a sure indication that he knows of no distinction between a ginning factory and a spinning mill. They are both the same to him and to all who are following Mr. Holt-Hallett. In Khandeish the inner consciousness of this singularly ill-informed writer has revealed to him the existence of small and distant factories badly provided with steam machinery, "and therefore compelled to resort to sinister means of competition with the Lancashire factories," from which we should have to infer either that Khandeish has got an important spinning industry of its own, or that Lancashire has lately taken to the ginning of its own cotton—an inference in either case that would make too large demands upon our credulity. All the same this sort of writing has as good a chance of impressing public opinion at home and of influencing legislation as the soberest fact would have. Is it not time that steps were taken to counterwork the unveracities that are being so sedulously propagated in England on this matter ?

THE vagaries of Parliamentary drafting have received a fresh and somewhat droll illustration from a little difficulty which has arisen in connection with a new Weights and Measures Act just passed in England. One of the clauses of the new law enacts as follows :—"The Board of Trade shall provide for the holding of examinations for the purpose of ascertaining whether persons, acting or appointed to act as inspectors of weights and measures, possess sufficient practical knowledge for the proper performance of their duties." This is plain sailing enough, but unfortunately another clause as expressly directs that no person shall be appointed to be or to act as inspector unless and until he has passed the examination. In other words a man cannot be appointed unless he has passed, and he cannot be examined unless he be first appointed, and whatever may be the precise legal equivalent of a deadlock ensues. We are not altogether unaccustomed to the occasional discovery of "a flaw in the Act" out here, and it is some slight comfort perhaps to reflect that we do not remember any flaw in any Indian Act quite so bad as this. It may be predicted that a Weights and Measures Act Amendment Act will engage the attention of the next Parliamentary session.

MR. E. F. CANDY, C.S., Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.

CAPTAIN A. CAMPBELL has been appointed officiating Director of the Indian Marine and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Captain J. Hext.

MR. HOWARD W. WARDEN, M. I. C. E., Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. D., is granted furlough for one year.

MR. H. C. D. LA TOUCHE, Engineer-in-Chief, Bellary-Kistna Railway, is granted twelve months' furlough with effect from 23rd May.

CAPTAIN J. W. WRAY, Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, is granted privilege leave for three mon ths, from the 11th instant.

MR. A. SHEWAN, C. S., is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days, from the 28th instant.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald to act as Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, during the absence of Mr. L. P. Walsh, C.I.E., or pending further orders.

CAPTAIN WAPSHARE, Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa, is

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

MR. CHAPLIN ON THE SILVER BILL.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Mr. Chaplin, speaking last night at the banquet of the Bankers' Association, said he hoped that the American Silver Bill would be passed, and this done, that Europe would imitate America in this respect, otherwise evils similar to those under which India has suffered, would certainly ensue.

THE JESSORE RYOTS.

LONDON, MAY 15.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Bradlaugh presented a petition from the yots of Jessore praying for an enquiry into their grievances against the local magistrate.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BILL FOR THE ERECTION OF LABOURERS' DWELLINGS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

In the House of Commons this evening the Irish members, taking advantage of a thin House, took the opportunity of moving the second reading of the Bill for the Erection of Labourers' Dwellings. A motion for the adjournment of the debate was then brought forward, but notwithstanding the support of the Government it was negatived, and the Bill was read a second time without a division.

Sir George Balfour said that the vote for the adjournment of the debate which was carried against the Government was without significance.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BARON ROTHSCHILD.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Her Majesty the Queen visited Baron Rothschild at [illegible] at Waddesden Manor, Aylesbury, yesterday, and returned to Windsor in the evening.

CRETAN AFFAIRS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.

The Reserves in Crete are disbanded, and quiet has been restored.

SEQUEL TO THE BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, MAY 15.

A large and influential meeting, called by the Mahajans, was held this afternoon at the Mahajan Dhuramsalla. Representatives of all classes of the community were present at this spontaneous demonstration. The chair was taken by Nugger Sett Bhagwanbhai, supported by Mr. Motilal Nanabhai and other leading members of the Mahajans. Resolutions were passed and speeches made expressive of great sympathy with H. H. the Maharaja Saheb for the undeserved annoyance caused to him of late by foul and mendacious aspersions cast on him by ungrateful persons. They believed that these attacks were more or less aimed at the present form of Government by the Council, but that while the attacks had proved abortive they were the indirect means of consolidating and strengthening the present constitution, in which they said they had the greatest confidence. They also expressed their regret that consequent on the collapse of the Brahmachari Commission those of them who would have been invited to appear as witnesses lost an opportunity of giving expression to their loyal and grateful feelings towards their popular ruler in their evidence. The meeting was unanimous in showing its unqualified abhorrence and contempt for the foul attacks made on his Highness and his present advisers.

A FATAL AFFRAY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

POONA, MAY 15.

This afternoon a fatal affray, terminating in the death of a native coachman, took place in the billiard rooms in the Cantonment between some natives and about half a dozen men of the Worcester Regiment. The soldiers have been arrested. It appears that they were playing billiards when one of them went outside and got into an altercation with an old Borah and knocked him down and then returned to the billiard room. A coachman, named Dhondee, followed him, and tried to drag him out but was struck on his head and knocked down senseless by a soldier named Banners. Dhondee was removed to the hospital, but died shortly after admission.

DARING ROBBERY AT THE CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 15.

Lieutenant Levinge, Norfolk Regiment, residing at the Club of Western India, has been robbed of a despatch-box, containing Rs. 126 and some valuable paper from his bed-room, whilst Lieutenant Levinge was at dinner. His servant is also said to have been robbed of nearly all his clothes. Similar robbery had occurred at the Club two months ago, and the police are investigating the matter.

THE SHOLAPORE UNION CLUB.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPORE, MAY 15.

A deputation of the Sholapore Union Club waited upon H. H. Maharajah Holkar this month while on his way to the Nilgiris. The Maharajah was much pleased with the reception, and expressed his sympathy with its objects. The Maharajah has become the patron of the Club, and has granted a donation of Rs. 300.

The Maharajah of Travan-core was also presented with an address on his return to Benares, and has promised a similar donation.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bokhara, with the homeward Indian mails of the 9th May, arrived here at 5 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, MAY 15.

H. M. S. Redbreast, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

[illegible] 16d.
[illegible] 5s. 9d.
[illegible] 6s. 9½d.
[illegible] 9d.
[illegible] 1s. 6d.
[illegible] 27

[illegible] grain, have caused the North-West Government to give orders to bring up grain from the neighbouring plains and districts for distribution to the people. Relief works will also be opened for those of the people who have no means wherewith to purchase the imported grain.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MAHALAXMI.

13,00,000 DAMAGES.

LAST night Bombay witnessed another of those extensive and destructive fires which have lately been so frequent. The huge block of buildings situated near the Mahalaxmi Railway Station, known as the Gordon Mills, of which the agents are Messrs. D. M. Petit and Sons, was completely burnt down. The fire was first noticed in the mule department of the mill by a ramosee on duty, at about seven o'clock. He immediately gave the alarm and there were soon some thousands of mill-hands who were on their way home on the spot. A good deal of confusion appears to have prevailed however, for although the mill is provided with telephonic communication a good deal of time was lost owing to the people using the telephone neglecting to give the number 5,000 which means "fire." In consequence of this the fire-engine stations were not alarmed as quickly as they might otherwise have been. As has already been stated, the fire originated in the central portion of the mule department, which is on the second storey of the mill, and its cause has been variously assigned to friction of machinery and spontaneous combustion. The fire immediately spread to the floor of the second storey, and being saturated with oil, in a few minutes the whole of the second storey was in a blaze. From this portion of the building the fire quickly spread to the bailing, rolling, and bundling departments, where the machinery and stores were completely destroyed. In the bailing department were 800 bales of yarn, of the value of about a lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees, all of which were destroyed, except only about forty bales, which were taken out more or less damaged. The wind was at first blowing from south to north-east—that is in the direction of the whole of the mill premises—and the consequence was that when the fire-engines arrived, the entire mill, with the exception of a wing lately erected, and in which were several new boilers and engines, was burning furiously. Although there was a good supply of water and the engines were in readiness, they were perfectly powerless to do anything for the burning building.

This mill is surrounded almost entirely by other mills, such as the Hindoostan Mills the Indian Manufacturing Company's Mills, and the Ripon Mills, and it was feared that the sparks, which were blown in great showers towards them, would cause damage. Some of the engines were, therefore, stationed at hand, in case of emergency, and it is well that this precaution was taken, for in a short time the bluff on the roof of the Hindoostan Mills, which are to the east of the Gordon Mills, caught fire, and a portion of the roof was burnt; but the mill-engine was set to work without delay, and the flames were extinguished. Shortly after, a quantity of loose cotton, which was lying in the yard, was found to be on fire, and in extinguishing it a great part of the cotton was damaged by the water. One of the panes of glass in the Hindoostan Mills was broken, and through it sparks were blown with perilous rapidity. Mr. Leask of the Municipality observed this, and running upstairs, got a gunny-bag wetted and put it over the aperture. As it turned out, he was just in time, for scarcely had the wet bag been made firm, when a cluster of sparks was blown against it and set it on fire, wet as it was. By a quarter-past seven o'clock, or about fifteen minutes after the fire was first discovered, the main building, which is 500 feet long and 90 feet broad, had the whole of its wood-work completely burnt. The roof was then reached, and in a few minutes this enormous mass of tiles and timber fell in with a tremendous thud, sending up bouquets of rockets. The additional engine-room, which is built at right angles to the main building, was up to this considered safe; but it was discovered that a scaffolding, which reached up to one of the windows on the top-floor was on fire, which if not put out would inevitably reach the window. Some of the mill-hands pluckily climbed up this scaffolding, regardless of falling masonry and burning rafters, and fastened a rope to one of the main supports. A number of employés under the direction of Inspector Cobb then hauled on the rope and pulled down the dangerous structure. The entire mill, with stores, &c., is valued at twenty-one lakhs of rupees, for which sum it was insured. The new building, which has been saved, and in which are contained the new engine-houses with new engines, the pumping house with new pumps, the storeroom and the cotton godown, is valued at about eight lakhs of rupees. The estimated damage is therefore about thirteen lakhs. The iron safe of the mill, which was placed in the north end of the building, was also destroyed. Fortunately, there was only a sum of about Rs. 3,000 in it.

Shortly after the fire broke out, a plucky attempt was made to get into the unburnt portion of the building, by a number of persons who attempted to climb into one of the windows by means of a long ladder. This unfortunately broke, and Mr. Pherozeshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, son-in-law of Sir Dinshaw Petit, who was on the ladder at the time fell and broke his left leg. A Mahomedan fireman belonging to the mill fell at the same time and broke his back. Both the injured men were promptly carried up and removed to hospital; but it is feared that the Mahomedan will not recover.

The Commissioner of Police, Colonel Wilson, and Mr. Gell arrived early on the scene, and directed the efforts of their subordinates, who, as usual, worked with a will. Among those present were also Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Tomlinson, in charge of the water-works, Dr. Weir, and Mr. J. Leask. Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, sons of Sir Dinshaw, were also there.

As we go to press the fire still burns; but it is confined within the four walls of the main building of the Gordon Mills.

The Austrian Emperor visited the Stamp Exhibition at Vienna. He was received by the Minister of Commerce and the Committee, and remained three-quarters of an hour showing great interest in the exhibits. The foreign delegates, including Mr. Giwelb, of the English Section, were presented to the Emperor, and explained to him the exhibits of their respective countries. The Exhibition, which is (says the *Standard* correspondent) extremely rich in all classes of stamps, may, for present purposes, be classed under three headings—that of rarity in the first place, of completeness in the second place, and of curiosity in the third.

BOMBAY MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

THE *Government Gazette* of yesterday contains notifications of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council's pleasure to declare the provisions of sections 11 and 12 of the Bombay District Municipal Amendment Act of 1884 unsuitable to not less than eighteen mofussil municipalities. The first of these is as follows:—

The Governor-in-Council, considering the lack of interest of the inhabitants of Bagevadi, taluka Belgaum, Belgaum District, in municipal administration, is pleased to declare, in exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 13 of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884, that the provisions of sections 11 and 12 of the said Act are unsuitable to the said municipal district of Bagevadi.

2. And in further exercise of the said power the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that the said Municipality of Bagevadi shall consist of eight nominated commissioners, to be appointed by the Commissioner, Southern Division, of whom four shall be officials and four non-officials.

Similar notifications are published in respect of the following other municipalities:—Sankeshwar, in the taluka of Chikodi; Kudchi, in the taluka of Athni; Ainupur, taluka Athni; Mandli, taluka Parasgod; Murgod, taluka Parasgod; Bailhongal, taluka Sampgaon; Kithur, taluka Sampgaon; Khanapur, taluka Khanapur; Sadalji, taluka Chikodi; Chikodi, taluka Chikodi; Yadvad, taluka Gokak; Mugatkhan Hubli, taluka Sampgaon; Sampgaon, taluka Sampgaon; Nandgad, taluka Khanapur, all in the Belgaum district; and Pardi, taluka Pardi; and Chikhli and Samrodi, taluka Chikhli, in Surat district. In each case the existing municipality is to be superseded by nominated commissioners—the Belgaum municipalities to have four officials and four non-officials, and the Surat municipalities six officials and four non-officials.

NOMINATED MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us to publish the following letter, which he has addressed to the editor of *India*, the Congress Organ in London:—

Sir,—In your issue of the 11th ult. under the heading of "Nomination evil' in the Bombay Legislative Council," an attempt is made to demonstrate the impossibility of trusting even the very best among nominated members to oppose objectionable legislative measures introduced by the Government, and the example of Bombay during Lord Reay's term of office is cited as a "sweeping proof of the truth of the assertion," on the authority of a letter of Mr. A. O. Hume to the *Bombay Gazette*. In that letter, Mr. Hume says that Lord Reay "honestly tried to get the best men, and the best men only," "and in this best nominated Council, only one man,—all credit to him for his pluck—only one man, Mr. Bechardas Viharidas, was found to stand up and oppose this objectionable piece of legislation," namely, the Salt Bill.

Now, what are the true facts? And what do they really prove? I leave them to speak for themselves.

Names of members appointed by nomination or re-nomination by Lord Reay.	*Titles of Bills, to certain provisions of which they objected and against which they voted.*
The Hon. K. T. Telang.	(1) The Talukdari. (2) Hereditary Officers. (3) Bombay Municipality. (4) Land Revenue Code. (5) Matadars. (6) Salt.
The Hon. M. G. Ranade. (Government servant.)	(1) The Talukdari. (2) Hereditary Officers.
The Hon. Badrudin Tyabji	(1) Land Revenue Code.
The Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji.	(Resigned soon after nomination.)
The Hon. Kazi Shahabudin.	(1) Hereditary Officers. (2) Toda Giras.
The Hon. M. W. Barve.	(1) Hereditary Officers.
The Hon. Dayaram Jethmal.	(1) Land Revenue Code.
The Hon. P. M. Mehta.	(1) Bombay Municipality. (2) Salt.
The Hon. B. V. Desai.	(1) Matadars. (2) Bombay Municipality. (3) Village Sanitation. (4) Salt.
The Hon. R. M. Sayani.	(1) Bombay Municipality.
The Hon. G. C. Gilghanchi, (Government servant.)	None.
The Hon. K. L. Nulkar, (Sat only once.)	(1) Village Sanitation.

These facts (which could be amplified by a verification with records) may be taken to prove a proposition quite the reverse of what you have put forward. They prove not only the possibility but the extreme probability of successfully securing, through a system of careful nomination, the services of "the best men, and the best men only," who would perform their duty fearlessly if the authorities concerned honestly try to get them, as the most trusted Congress leader admits was done in Bombay during the last five years.

The date of your publication being uncertain, I address this through the *Bombay Gazette*, in which paper the erroneous statement of facts originally appeared. Yours, &c.,

NATIVE.

May 14.

A CHOKRA'S VISIT TO VICTORIA GARDENS.

THE following is sent to us as a sample of the acquirements of, the son of a Bombay domestic servant.

"My dear Ma'im,—I write to let you know that what I have seen yesterday in the Victoria Garden. I entered in the music house, I saw two green snake in a glass box, its length is one or one and half yards, and its tail is very thin like a needle. Then I saw a fish bones of which I was unable to describe it. Then I saw all kinds of corn as wheat, there is many kinds of wheat, of which Punjab, Gujerat, and other country's wheat are white, and hard and Malwa's is soft and Hyderabad's is red. And I saw all kinds of oats and one of them was purple colours of oat, and I never seen or heard of that kind of out in India, and in one box I saw all kinds of cotton and silk, and I saw a sewing plough which is made by iron and wood, and I saw a fine agriculture cart and I saw in a room, marbles sculpture which scarved so fine that I can not describe. Then I saw Tower Silence which is called in Hindustani Language (dakma). Stalitite—a kind of snow island of Khism, in Persian Gulf. Then I saw in a room a tiger and a man, the tiger devouring the man from the neck. Bhium—a kind of soil brought from Gazipore, and it presented by Mr. Cea in the year 1873, so it has many years had still be looking fresh. I saw a kind of gold which dugs out from the mines of Africa, its colour is yellow, and their like a sand. I saw all kinds of coal black, white, red, purple, and blue, and one which was Westminister steam coal. I saw one kinds of iron which yellow oxide iron used for (ochre colour) I have seen this colour at Mhow, there is one dyer who colour the cloths with this ochre colour. I have also give this colour in my turban, that colour is so fine that it never take out or never tear the cloths. Then I saw the skin of snow leopard, and I saw a merman of the ancient mariners is so big like a buffalo, and it has two long teeth it presented by Kakhusroo R. Settna. Then I saw all kinds of birds, one of which was Bandid euchoo, brought from Khandala Hill, in Hindustani it is called (Lal Koyel). Then I went up stair, there I saw all kinds of stones, fruits, and such as the other things, and I saw Burmese and Madras cigars like a cruse. Then I saw sandlewood work envelope case brought from Surat. Then I saw model of Jumma Musjid and temple of Somnath and Taj Mahal of Agra, of it described in History of India. It is very amusement to read it. Then I saw the iron smelting shop of Poona and silk mill of Bombay. Sperimens showing the stages [illegible] undergoes before it is fit for the loom manufactured at Bombay and jute mill of Colaba. Then I saw a very fine drawing frame, and I went in a room where I saw a red Spur Fowl and a kind of Jungle fowl. Then I went in to the garden where I saw a snake in a well which was sitting under the shadow of a tree and I saw ostrich, goose, and swan, and tiger and Leopard in a cage, and I saw two bear in a well, it is very melancholy to see this that how he was taking round in the well. Then I saw a kind of cat is called Lesser livat cat. Then I saw a panther in a cage. Then I saw the tigers in a cave as if they were in the jungle, and the cave was so finely carved as the tiger made their cave in forest, and in one cave I saw two leopard one of them was sleeping in it and other upon the cave. And I saw there two kinds of animals is the strange looking animals, it has the long neck, it is called Camelopard, because it is tall like the camel and spotted like the leopard, and his head is like the head of a dear. He has beautiful bright eyes. And he has a long thin tongue, and fully I used it.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Port Said, Malta, Suez and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs N R Oliver and servant	Revd G W Manson
Mrs Macconochie	Lieut E Wake
Mr B Egerton	Mr A Wright
Mrs Denison and family	Mr A E Rose
Mrs Freed and 4 children	Mrs F A Rowland
Mr J Borges	Mr Jas Rudman
Col and Miss Newbury	Mr Garner
Mr J Hardwood	Mr J Davidson.
Mr A J Scratchley	Mr Jas Broadbent
Mr Sykes	Mr J Starkie
Mr and Mrs W Thacker	Two Misses Armisted
Mr and Mrs A Shuttleworth and 4 children.	Mr J D Walton
Mr M J Wilson	Dr Browne
Mr and Mrs Buckley	Mr F S Cooper
Lieut Mullens	Mr Wazir Sing
Surgeon Major and Mrs Griffiths	Mr W F Pepperell
Revd J P McKee	Mr Geo W Davies
Col Chadderton	Mr Wm Sullivan
Mrs Scorjie	Mr J Wilson
Master Rebsch	Mr H Connon
	Mrs West
	Mr and Mrs Butler

FOR BRINDISI.

Lt-Col W Cooke	Mr R A Barns.
Mr W Porteous	Mr Mahmoodul Huq
Mr John Lees	Mr E Lovell
Mr Muspratt	Mr J G Silcock
Mr Leighton	Mr H M Lawrie
Mr and Mrs A Robinson	Mr W R Martin
Mr and Mrs Hanson	Mr Wilkinson
Surgeon Major D M Jack	Mr W H Driver
Mrs Dyer	Capt W Crowder
Mr F W Carne	Mr Jas Moore
Mr A Prier de Saone	

FOR MALTA.—Mr Mackay.

FOR PORT SAID.

Mr R Haberland	Mr H Derry
Mr E Hughes	Mr J M Whiteney

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Mr Leidgero de Somer	Mr and Mrs Miranda and 2 children
Mr J R Brito	

FOR ADEN.

Mr Chas H Dedamess	Mr Jas Askey

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Coromandel, Capt. L. Reeves, 23rd May.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Norton and 5 children, Col Caldecott, R A, Mr G J R Rayment, Mrs Redfern, Mr W J Symons, Mrs Pogson, child and ayah, and Mr Hogarth.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr J H B Hallen, Mr T A Reddie, Mr Cotton, Mr A W Fanshawe, Mr and Mrs J Morris, Mr H A Hormarjee, Col T Walker, Maj Parker Jervis, Mr Chubildas Lullobhoy, Col and Mrs H S Stewart, Mr H C Wright, Mr J Luke, Mr and Mrs H D La Touche, 3 children and 2 ayahs, Mr Homer Venjanee, Mr A H Mahomed, Mr P M Allarakhia, Mr A Brenl, Mr and Mrs R T Phillips, Mr Turnbull, Mr Wilson, Mr and Mrs Hughes, Mr J Thompson, and Mr F E Taylor.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 30th May.

FOR LONDON.—Mr E H Elsworthy, Revd R J Brandon and Mrs Shewan.

Per s. s. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, 6th June.

FOR LONDON.—Mr George Stanley, Mr J Padbury and Mr J Banks.

FOR BRINDISI.—Lieut L A Forbes, Mr Williams, Mr T M English, Mr F W English, Mr J J Greece and Mr J Mnteath.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It will be news of some hopefulness and good cheer to your correspondent "Brigade Surgeon" and others who feel so strongly the monstrous wrong of closing the Victoria Gardens against the poor on Sundays, that the amendment which I had the honour to move at the Municipal Corporation on Monday last, to keep every Sunday a free day at the gardens, though lost, had the good fortune to secure not only a seconder, but also seven votes in its favour in a meeting which certainly was not numerously attended. This circumstance leads me to hope that the proposition will receive yet stronger support on my bringing it before the Corporation again, when the subject comes up for reconsideration a month hence, under the terms of the last resolution, with a fuller report from the Standing Committee. The prospects of a handsome income from the public at the garden gates are so tempting to my colleagues in the Corporation, that when I moved my amendment last year to admit people at the Gardens, free of charge on Sundays, it could not even find a seconder, and had to be dropped. Now that, on its reintroduction on Monday last, it scored seven votes, besides being seconded by Dr. Meherjibhoy Setna it is a sure indication of opinion even in the Corporation itself veering round against this forcible ejection of the masses from the Victoria Gardens on Sundays; and I feel encouraged in the hope that by the time the subject is brought on for reconsideration next time, public opinion and the opinion of their representatives in this civic body will be so far strengthened as to admit to a much larger extent the justice of keeping the gardens open to all, free of charge, at least on Sundays, if not on Saturdays, each week.

I entirely agree with "Brigade Surgeon" in all that he urges against the levying of heavy admission fees to the Victoria Gardens. Unfortunately, the discussion which took place at the Corporation on Monday has not been reported. If it were, your correspondent would have noticed that I used the identical argument in demanding that this, the only public garden worthy of its name in Bombay, should not be closed against the large masses of our working and industrial classes on a Sunday, which is the only available day of rest to them throughout the whole week. I reminded the Corporation that Government parted with the valuable property, forming the gardens as a free gift to the city, on condition that it was kept freely open to the public, and the Municipal Commissioner in his reply had to admit that this was a condition when the estate was first presented to the city, although he urged that that condition has been recently abrogated by Government. At the instance of whom?—Surely not of the Corporation but of the Municipal Commissioner in his individual capacity and without any authority, as far as I remember, from the Corporation. I pointed out to the meeting on Monday that the fee of four annas proposed to be levied on each visitor at the Garden gate on Sundays was so prohibitive that it meant absolute refusal to the poor; and it was impossible to expect a working man with a family of, say, four or eight persons, to visit the Gardens, at the cost of a rupee, or even eight annas, for the admission of himself and his family on a Sunday. But I also reminded the Corporation, of the recent discussions on the Sunday closing of mills and factories in Bombay—a discussion in which the Corporation itself took part—when this general holiday for all was in jeopardy of being lost to the people in order to suit the convenience of the Australian mail service. The Corporation viewed the question from the standpoint of public health and recreation; and it was from the same standpoint that I asked on Monday whether it was consistent to that body to shut out from their Gardens the very same voiceless millions on that very same day, after the Corporation's active participation in the discussion to secure to the poor their Sunday as a day of rest and recreation.

Before the subject comes on for discussion a month hence, I would humbly suggest to the "Brigade Surgeon" and others who think with him not to allow the agitation to subside, but to bring such a strong force of public opinion to bear on the Corporation, that the members thereof may get powerful and irresistible reasons to pause before sanctioning this harsh and unjust proposal to close the Gardens against the identical classes who have the first right of admission to them. I know that public opinion is very strong on the question. That opinion ought to manifest itself in the shape of large public demonstrations in the interest of the shut-out poor, and the mills and other industrial and charitable establishments who are so largely interested in the welfare of the working classes should make a combined movement against this serious and most injurious encroachments on the just rights of hundreds of thousands who form the back-bone of the Bombay community. I doubt not that after such a clear manifestation of public opinion the Corporation will by resisting the strong temptation of making handsome profits out of the Gardens, do ample justice to the poor, whose visits it is the bounden duty of that body to invite and encourage.—Yours, &c.,

KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

THE LADY REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following amounts have been paid into the Bank of Bombay on account of the Lady Reay Memorial Fund:—

Amount hitherto acknowledged	Rs. 12,683
The Mothers and Sisters of the students of the Fort High School	61
Mrs. E. D'Ezra	50
Mr. Silas E. Sassoon	50
Mrs. Kalabhai Lulloobhoy	15
Mrs. Jugmohandass V. Bhaiset	10
Mrs. Runchordlall K. Dessai	5
Total...	12,874

Those who have not paid their subscriptions yet are requested to do so without delay.

VEGETARIANS *VS.* FLESH-EATERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are potent reasons for advocating the cause of vegetable food. In all ages and in all countries the adorers and lovers of wisdom have revered nature and her laws, when they are not in contradiction to our reason.

It is by no means necessary that in the Arctic regions, where no vegetation grows, man should chiefly live on fish, oil, &c., or to think that nature has ordained that mankind should live on mixed diet of flesh and vegetable. To recollect what the Greek philosopher Pythagoras says:—

"Take not away the life you cannot give
For all things have an equal right to live,
Kill noxious creature when it is sin to save.
This only just prerogative you have,
But nourish life with vegetable food.
And shun the sacrilegious tastes of blood."

I might as well argue from a point of hygienic principle that man should not live in a country where no vegetation can be had. Mr. Patel has not conclusively shewn that the inhabitants of the Arctic regions do not get their supply of vegetable produce in any condition from other countries, so that to take his argument for their living on flesh as a valid on, would be a hasty conclusion. Again Mr. Patel seems to labour under an erroneous theory when he says that a mixed diet of animal and vegetable substance is found to be accordant with the dictates of economy; for no other food can be compared in cheapness with the vegetable one.

One fails to see how a mixture of cheap and dear food of vegetable and flesh respectively can tend to economy; for nothing can be cheaper than the cheapest. It is therefore not accordant with the the dictates of economy.

It is not an essential condition for health either. We need not seek examples at any great distance that vegetable-eaters are healthier and more robust than the flesh-eaters of the same country. Our labourers and our soldiers both here and abroad, who have been placed in such a station of life as to be hardly able to afford to taste flesh once a month, excel in strength the flesh-eaters or eaters of mixed diet of this country,—Yours, &c.,

MANECKJI R. JILA.

Chandanwadi.

DEATH OF SADASHIVE RAO GAEKWAR.

OUR Baroda correspondent writes:—"I have to report the death at Benares, on the 2nd instant, of Sadashive Rao Gaekwar. This Sadashive Rao, and Murar Rao, his brother, belonged to the old Gaekwar family, and was descended from Govindrao, the adopted son of the late Fathesingrao Gaekwar II. (Regent), whose tenure of reign in Baroda was from the year 1806 to 1818. On the deposition of H. H. Mulharrao in 1875 for his notorious conduct and maladministration of the State, &c. These two brothers imagined that they were entitled to the succession. Their claims were rightly rejected, and Murar Rao subsequently committed suicide. Sadashive Rao having made a rash and utterly futile attempt to upset the new administration, was arrested and quietly taken off to Benares, at which city he up to the time of his death resided under British surveillance. Through the generosity and kindness of the Baroda Government, Sadashive Rao was in receipt of a handsome *nemnook* or yearly allowance of about Rs. 12,000, which necessarily ceases on his death.

H. M. S. COSSACK.

H. M. S. MAN-OF-WAR COSSACK, Commander McQuhae, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Ras-el-Head. The Cossack left Bombay on the 29th April last, and went direct to Ras-el-Head; she was cruising about the coast all the time, and once visited Muscat. She is on her way to Colombo, and will sail on Saturday next. H. M. S. Griffon was on the coast of Arabia cruising, from where she will shortly proceed to Aden, and will be relieved by H. M. S. Redbreast. During the voyage the Cossack experienced fine weather.

CHURCH AND STATE IN GOA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The chief civil and ecclesiastical authorities in Goa do not pull together so smoothly as it might be believed. For the procession of Corpus Christi, the Governor-General and all the high functionaries are bound to attend; so also the military forces with the bands. This year the feast fell on the 17th instant, when the available force had been despatched to Salsette on account of the general elections. A guard-of-honour of twenty men and a band was, however, ordered to attend the procession, and the Governor-General having arrived late, would not go into the church to take up the seat reserved for him. He said that the vespers were commenced before the time fixed in the *Bullitao do Governo*. The times published was for the procession, and not for vespers, which commenced an hour earlier, but as it was not distinctly said so, the Governor-General had a plausible excuse. His Excellency, therefore, remained outside the church till the vespers were over, and when the procession came out, he joined it, and accompanied it till it returned to the principal door of the church, and then left it, declining to enter the church. His Excellency did not remain till the ceremonies were over, but left the old city on his way to Pangim, and ordered the guard-of-honour and the band to quit the place. This has produced an open breach between the two authorities, and the situation has been aggravated by the refusal of the Vicar of Margaum to permit the Government party on the 28th April to sing a *Te Deum* in the Margaum church after Sonbor Brandao was proclaimed the elected deputy for Salsette. The Vicar replied that he had no instructions from the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa who, however, was previously advised by the Government to accord his sanction to the thanksgiving service.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT W. S. DELAMAIN, Staff Corps, has been granted leave out of India for six months, on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. F. WILLOUGHBY has been granted an extension of leave for one month; Colonel S. B. Miles, Staff Corps, for six months; and Major G. F. W. MacMahon, Staff Corps, for four months on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT E. H. COX, Royal Fusiliers, has been appointed extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of his Excellency the Governor.

CAPTAIN G. A. GOLT, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed Commandant, his Excellency the Governor's Body-Guard.

LIEUTENANT J. O. MENNIE, Staff Corps, has been granted leave out of India for one year.

JOHN HARKNESS GENT has been appointed Second Lieutenant in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps.

LIEUTENANT G. H. HANCOCK, Staff Corps, has been granted leave out of India for one year.

LIEUTENANT R. M. BETHAM, Staff Corps, has been granted leave for one year, on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN H. D. ROSSITER, Adjutant, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, has been granted six months' leave.

THE following appears in a Marathi paper:—"The sirens of Manchester are again singing aloud their chorus. And it seems as if Lord Cross may be inveigled into the arms of these wily serenaders. Let India send forth its shrill bag-pipe sound and deafen the ears of the Westminster Maharaja, so that he may at least be kept waking. At present, the likelihood is that he may fall into the snares of the enchantresses. . . The Government of India," our contemporary states, "ought to point out that if England is to maintain her hold on the affections of India, there ought to be some sense of political justice and righteousness about her ministers. Manchester votes may be a valuable asset for keeping them in power. But it would be the height of ingratitude on their part to overboard India, after making it a free-trading country and presenting the sirens with a million and a half per annum which it could ill spare."

A GREAT strike of weavers and spinners has occurred at Mulhausen, in Alsace, which has thrown 17,000 persons out of work. Mulhausen is an important manufacturing town, its chief industry being linen, cotton, and woolen fabrics. There are numerous worsted, flax, and cotton mills. Originally a Swiss town, Mulhausen was incorporated with France at the end of the last century, and, and with the rest of Alsace, passed to Germany as a result of the war of 1870-71.

THE POPE AND THE PRESENT ERA.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the *New York Herald*, who claims to have had the privilege of a special interview with the Pope on the 19th ult., reports his Holiness as speaking as follows:—

"I have a claim upon Americans for their respect," he said, with kindling eyes, "because I love them and I love their country. I have a great tenderness for those who live in that land, Protestants and all. Under their Constitution religion has perfect liberty and is growing in power. Where the Church is free it will increase and bless. I love Americans for their frank, open, unaffected character, and for the respect which they pay to Christianity and Christian morals. The Press and the Church should be together in their work of elevating mankind. Journalists especially should be amiable and benevolent ('amabile e benevolo') towards me, because my only desire is to use my power for the good of the whole people, Protestants and Catholics alike, and to increase their prosperity and happiness. I have no other aim on earth than to benefit them, and I will never do anything that is not for their good. Journalism is now very powerful, and it should help me to spread a spirit of religion and charity, and to each sound morality. I want Protestants as well as the Catholics to esteem me. They may all be sure that I have a very deep and real affection for them.

"In America," continued his Holiness, "the Vicar of Christ is respected, but it is not always so in Europe. Here there are in control those who have nothing but hatred for the head of the Christian world, and offer insults to the Holy See. These enemies of God who occupy high places desire not only to offend the person of the Holy See, but to utterly break down the influence of religion and disorganize and obliterate the Church and overturn the whole system of morality upon which civilization rests. These are times of social unrest and impending disorder. There is no power that can deal with anarchism, socialism, and discontent, but an organized religion, which will restore morality to society. The result of the efforts which have been made to throw aside Christianity and live without it can be seen in the present condition of society—discontent, disorder, hatred, and profound unhappiness. I have studied how to bring about a change, and while I live I will labour to relieve the world of this terrible confusion. The suffering helplessness of the working people is a source of great anxiety and grief to me. Their troubles have been largely due to the enemies of Christian morality, who want to see Christian history ended and mankind return to Pagan life.

"There are two things in the world at present which need especial attention—slavery and the social question. To abolish slavery I have established colleges and am sending out missionaries into Africa, and wherever men are held in bondage. The true way to free them is to educate and Christianize them. An enlightened man cannot be enslaved. For that reason I shall devote the energies of the Church to spread knowledge among the poor savages. Humanity must aid me to teach these unfortunates, and save them from slavery. The social question can only be solved by increasing the morality of the world. While Christian morals governed there was no such condition of affairs as we see to-day, but with the effort to destroy religion began the evils which are agitating society. Social troubles cannot be cured unless mankind comes back to some principle, but if the foes of Jesus Christ and His Church continue to attack and revile the religion which teaches correct morals and has civilized the world these disorders will increase and overwhelm them.

"The Governments of various nations must do their work, and I must do mine. Their work is local, particularly such as the enforcement of laws of labour or such ameliatory measures as seem wise. But my work as head of Christendom must be universal and on a different plan. It is for the Church to Christianize the world and teach morality and charity. The moral condition of both the working man and his employer must be raised. I intend to have committees formed in every diocese in the world. Each committee shall have a bishop at its head, and shall consist of either working men or those who sympathize and associate with them. On fast days, and whenever there is rest from labour, these committees will call the toilers together and discuss their duties, and teach and inspire them with true morality. Sound rules of life must be founded on religion."

His Holiness spoke with emotion about his desire for the disarmament of Europe. The existence of these vast armies is a source of displeasure and sorrow to the Holy See. It surrounds them with violent and immoral influences. It crushes all their higher spiritual life, and tends to harden and degrade them. These armies are not merely full of spiritual perils, but they drain the countries of wealth. So long as Europe is filled with soldiery, so long will all this labour be withdrawn from the soil, and the poor be overburdened with taxes to support the system. The armies of Europe are impoverishing the population. These great military establishments have another deplorable effect. They set one people against another and intensify national jealousies. The result is the growth of a spirit of anger and vengefulness. I long to see the return of peace and charity. Huge armies confronting each other in such times as these cannot have a good spirit behind them. They are anti-Christian. Yes, arbitration is a true principle. But most of the men who have the control of affairs in Europe do not desire truth."

BOULANGER AND THE SCHNABELE INCIDENT.

THERE has been some discussion of late, writes the London correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, as to the part played by General Boulanger at the moment when France was menaced with war owing to the "Schnabele incident." Hitherto the idea has prevailed that *le brav' General* was anxious that hostilities should commence with the least possible delay, as he had all his plans ready and was burning to ride in the whirlwind and direct the storm. As a matter of fact, however, an authority who professes to have been thoroughly behind the scenes declares that General Boulanger was not only quite unprepared but actually sought counsel of Marshal B

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, 5 Armenian Lane, Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—The directors have the pleasure to submit the audited balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March, 1890. Owing to an increase in the number of ice factories in Bombay since February, 1889, the quantity of ice sold was slightly less than during the previous year. But an agreement having been arrived at between all the ice factories in October 1889, one uniform selling rate has since been maintained, and your directors are glad to say that the year's business has resulted in a profit of over 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital. After wiping off the balance of Rs. 974-12-6, which stood to the debit of the account last year, and writing off Rs. 500 from preliminary expenses, and Rs. 500 also from the expenses incurred in connection with the issue of debentures, the amount to the credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 12,931-13-11, which sum the directors propose to dispose of in the following manner :—To pay a dividend to the shareholders at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which on 1,413 shares will amount to Rs. 8,478-0-0 ; to carry to the credit of depreciation and renewal fund account, bringing that fund up to Rs. 8,000, Rs. 4,000-0-0 ; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 453-13-11 ; total Rs. 12,931-13-11. Seeing that all other factories in Bombay were producing ice nine inches in thickness, your directors found the necessity of altering the thickness of their ice from 6 to 9 inches, and accordingly measures were adopted to effect the alteration. The outlay thereon will, after all accounts are settled, come to about Rs. 11,000, and one of the machines is now producing ice 9 inches in thickness. This arrangement and a considerable rise in the price of iron has delayed the introduction of new and economical boilers. Your directors, however, fully see the necessity of having new boilers, and are now arranging to order them out from England. During the year the working of the factory was satisfactory. The building and machinery have been insured for the sum of rupees 2,20,000. The directors regret to say that Mr. Thomas Lidbetter has resigned his seat on the board, owing to ill-health. Messrs. James Morris and Chabildas Lalloobhoy retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint two directors in their place, and also an auditor for the year ending 31st March, 1891, fixing the remuneration of the latter.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at 6 per cent. per annum for the year ending 31st March, 1890, was declared, payable on and after the 22nd inst. Messrs. Chubildas Lalloobhoy and James Morris, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Mr. Fardoonjee Merwanjee Banajee was appointed auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs.100. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and to the directors, secretaries and agents, for their able management of the company's affairs.

THE BOMBAY MINT.

THE following is the statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 14th May 1890 :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 7th May 1890	31,07,989
Do. Government Silver on do.	47,94,746
Total.. Rs.	82,02,685
Add.—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Department 30,71,000	
Do. do. Government [illegible]	30,74,331
Rs.	1,12,77,016
Deduct.—New Coin paid to the Reserve Treasury during the week	31,00,000
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	5,819
	31,05,819
Balance on evening of the 14th May 1890.	81,71,197

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	38,90,904
Do. Government	42,80,293
Rs.	81,71,197

	Rs.
There is in addition awaiting assay—	
Bullion belonging to private individuals	31,26,622
Do. to Government	868
Rs.	31,27,490

STRANDING OF THE BRENDA.

A PRIVATE letter, received from Demerara (West Indies), dated March 24th, says the *Englishman*, states that the Court of Enquiry into the stranding of the ship Brenda, of Liverpool, while on a voyage from Calcutta to Demerara, with about four hundred Indian emigrants on board, had been concluded, with the result that Captain Holmes had had his certificate returned. The enquiry lasted five days, and the judgment of Mr. R. Swan, Acting Police Magistrate, Mr. A Lingham, Harbour Master, and John Filleul, Inspector of Police, is as follows :—We are of opinion that the Brenda was stranded off the mouth of the Coventyne River on the night of November 5th, chiefly on account of an error in judgment made by Captain Holmes in regard to the current from noon of the same day. Taking into consideration that Captain Holmes sounded in 24 fathoms at a little before 10 P.M., and that at a quarter to eleven, when the ship could not have gone more than six knots since the last cast, he sounded in 14 fathoms only, we consider that he should immediately have realised that his soundings were incorrect. He should have at once taken in all the studding sails and brought his ship to the wind, in order to get fresh soundings, instead of which he appears to have continued on a S. W. ½ S. course and to have taken in the starboard lower studding sails only. The evidence conclusively proves that on the night of November 5th the weather was favourable for obtaining observations in order to fix the position of the ship, and we are decidedly of opinion that this should have been done especially as the Brenda was known to be so near the land that a man was sent aloft to look out for a light. Having carefully weighed all the evidence and taken into consideration the fact that no lives were lost, no damage done to the ship, and also that Captain Holmes appears to have done every thing in his power to get the Brenda off after she had taken the ground, we decide to return him his certificate and advise him to be more careful in future when approaching these coasts. With reference to the report made to the Immigration Agent General by Surgeon-Superintendent Perkins, to the effect that Captain Holmes was decidedly under the influence of liquor from the afternoon of the 5th of November, and kept in the same state during the whole of the 6th of November, and also his statement when in the witness box that Captain Holmes was under the influence of liquor on several occasions during the voyage from Calcutta, we are of opinion that there is absolutely no proof to sustain the allegations thus made. In arriving at this conclusion we have been guided principally by the evidence given by Dr. Perkins himself on oath.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Cable Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.
Madras-Penang Cable interrupted, and line Bangkok-Saigon right.
Elephant Point-Penang cable right.
Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo) on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond, can only be accepted via Galveston.
Mail for Jeddah and Suakim leaves Suez on the morning of the 16th, touching first at Jeddah.
Notice will be given for other mails.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Those who have given these remedies a fair trial freely admit that they inherently possess every property suitable for healing and removing eruptions, ulcerations, piles, abscesses, sores, bad legs, gathered breasts, and all disorders of the glandular system. When carefully rubbed in the Ointment relaxes the swollen muscles, diminishes inflammation, assuages pain, and even alleviates dangerous maladies which may have lasted for months, or even years. Holloway's excellent preparations are effective singly, resistless in combination, and have been recommended by grateful patients to be resorted to as alteratives when all other means of regaining health have failed. Their action is temperate, not violent or reducing.

THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

THE following are final field force orders by Brigadier-General V. W. Tregear, Commanding, Fort Lungleh, and dated 4th May :—

The work of the Chittagong Column, Chin-Lushai Expedition, having been successfully completed, and the force itself being about to break up, the Brigadier-General Commanding begs to tender his most sincere thanks to all officers and men for the cordial assistance they have at all times given him, in carrying out the objects of the expedition, and without which it would have been impossible for him to accomplish all that the Government desired. All the objects of the expedition have been attained, viz :—

1. A second post, named Fort Tregear, 44 miles from Fort Lungleh, towards Haka, has been erected and garrisoned by troops.

2. A good road of easy gradient from Fort Lungleh to Fort Tregear has been made.

3. A fair mule road 18 miles in length from Fort Tregear to Haka, thus connecting Chitagong with Burma, has been constructed.

4. Forts Lungleh and, Tregear are stocked with provisions for eight months each.

5. Our relations with the tribes between Demagiri and the Upper Kolodyne (which latter has been fixed as the boundary between Chittagong and Burma) are very promising, and the wild people inhabiting this country appear to have realized the fact that our advent among them is to their advantage, and that our stay will be permanent. They are now quite friendly with us, and the country has been rendered comparatively safe.

6. The Northern Column has successfully destroyed Lienpunga's power, and has burnt that Chief's village along with those belonging to Nikama and Lungliena for raids lately committed.

7. A post named Fort Aigal has been built in the vicinity of Lienpunga's village and garrisoned by the Cachar Military Police. The accomplishment of these objects has entailed upon all much hard and constant work throughout the last six months and at times great exposure and fatigue, but all has been overcome with a cheerfulness and devotion to duty which reflects the greatest credit, and the Brigadier-General will not fail to bring the good services performed by both officers and men to the favourable notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The discipline of the troops has been excellent throughout the time the Brigadier-General has had the honour of commanding the force, and in bidding the officers and men composing it farewell, he wishes one and all a long life and every success in their future career.

By order—FRED. S GWATKIN, Capt., Staff Officer.

THE CALCUTTA BANK FRAUD.

ON Tuesday, in the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Elias H. Solomon was brought up on remand, charged with the forgery, &c., of certain opium passes, and thereby obtaining from the Bank Bengal an advance of eleven lakhs of rupees.

Mr. T. Apcar, instructed by Mr. Hume, Government Solicitor, prosecuted on behalf of Government. Mr. Allen, instructed by Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder, appeared for the defence. The Bank of Bengal was unrepresented.

Mr. Knox Ord, the first witness, deposed that there was a sale of Government opium on the 6th of January this year. There are two kinds of opium sold, Behar or Patna, and Benares opium. On referring to the sale sheets of January 1 find that 2,250 chests of Behar opium were sold on the 6th. Lots 71 and 73 were purchased by Solomon ; they consisted of ten chests. Referring to the account current, I find Solomon purchased no other lots at that sale. From the sale sheet I see that lot No. 409 was purchased by Messrs. Elias S. Gubboy &. Co. They purchased 25 lots, from 401 to 425 inclusive (the alleged forged passes bear some of the numbers from 401 to 425.) I produce the original genuine pass for lot No 404 of that sale. It is included in this pass for 230 chests in all from lots 401 to 426, with others. Mr. Gubboy bought lot No. 426 as well. This opium was delivered. I know the signature of Elias S. Gubboy & Co. This is it on the endorsement of the pass. In January and February last opium of the season 1887-88 was being sold by Government. There is no opium of the season 1890-89 n the godowns, but there is a portion of the season 1889-90. This came in at the beginning of the cold weather ; there were 2,250 chests of Behar sold. By the account current Solomon bought 280 chests. Lot No 223 of February's sale was purchased by Ramji Das Sowdutt Roy. I produce the genuine pass of February's sales for lot No. 223. It was delivered. Lots No. 292 to 307 of February's sale were purchased by Solomon. I produce the original sixteen passes for those lots. They were issued to the persons whose names appear at the top. In issuing these passes I sign them, and they go back to the Opium Sale Department, and the Accountant or Assistant Accountant causes them to be delivered to the parties in whose names they are issued, or to their Agents. Passes for lots 209 to 305 were issued to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, for lot No. 306 to Messrs Elias S. Gubboy & Co, and No. 307 to Messrs. E. D. J. Ezra and Co. In March and April this year the following quantities of Behar opium were sold : On the 3rd of March, 2,250 chests and on the second of April the same quantity.

Babu Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty called, said :—I am an accountant of the Opium Sale Department in the Board of Revenue. My duties relative to Behar opium passes are the examination of all passes and certificates ; they pass through my hands ; they are filled up in my Department by my assistants, and I take them up for examination. I sign them, but all the entries in the account current and pass register are made by my assistants under my supervision. Mr. Ord, the Superintendent, also signs them. After being signed by him they come back to me, and I examine them carefully to see that they are properly filled up, when I give them to my assistant to give them to the agent or party who has applied for those passes. When they present the application it is accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengaal, showing payment of the value of the opium for which the passes are supplied. Exhibits B, C, D, F, J, K, and N do not bear my signature ; the name G. C. Chuckerbutty is not in my writing, nor did I authorise any one to sign them, nor were they issued by our Department. These are not Mr. Ord's signatures. I first saw these exhibits on the 28th of April in Mr. Ord's room. An assistant of the Bank, who I afterwards learned was Mr. Crowe, brought them to Mr. Ord, who showed them to me and made some enquiries. I have known Solomon for more than ten years. I know his signature. I believe each of these to be the signature of the accused.

Jodu Nath Banerjee said :—I am a teller and transfer writer in the General Cash Department of the Bank of Bengal. I have been there 28 years. I have known Solomon for three years. These three accounts G, H, and I, bear my initial on the bank. They are the loan cheques for six lakhs of rupees. I received them on the 21st January 1890 from Solomon. These figures at the back of I are all in my handwriting. He asked me to transfer the Rs. 4,74,407-5-7 to his loan account, and the balance Rs. 1,25, 592-10-5 to his current account. I did so. We make the transfers by means of credit slips which I sign and send over to the current or loan Accounts by the party. In the present instance I handed the one current and two loan slips to the accused. I got these two loan cheques for rupees three lakhs and forty thousand, one for Rs. 1,45,000 and the other for Rs. 1,95,000. They are initialled by me. I received them on the 6th of February 1890 from accused. The figures on the back are in my handwriting. I added the two amounts together, and then made a credit slip for the transfer to his current accounti I gave that slip to the accused. I received this loan cheque for Rs. 2,83,000 on the 7th of April, 1890, from the accused. On receiving it he asked me to transfer the amount to the current account, but I cannot say to whose account, without seeing the credit slip. I made out the credit slip, which I handed to the accused.

Baney Madhub Mullick said.—I am a transfer writer in the Bank of Bengal. I have known accused for the last five or six years. This document bears my signature. I got it on the 17th of April. I don't remember from whom. On receiving a cheque with this paper I signed it. I might have got the cheque from accused or any other person. I sent it on to the abstract writer Gudadhur. I did nothing else.

At this stage the case was adjourned till Monday next, the 19th instant.

MR. G. W. FORREST, B.A., Professor of English and History, Elphinstone College, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eigth t days.

SIDE by side with the demand upon the Calcutta firms for a statement of the profits of the houses consigning to them from abroad, the Income Tax Collector, it will be remembered, issued a circular demanding from the banks a return of the sums held by them on fixed deposit. Now it had, the *Pioneer* believes, been settled long ago in this very connection that a banker's deposit receipt is not a taxable asset under the Act, and at any rate the withdrawal of the circular was immediately ordered.

CONTINENTAL AND ENGLISH PAINTNG.

No painters writes the Nineteenth Century. have clung so closely to the models of French masters as those of the United States. Their skill is various and quite exceptional, yet in no sense national. Americans have an absolute predilection for French art, as is shown in their purchase of Millet's "Angelus" for upwards of £24,000. But they also think pictures a luxury only admissible into the States at an enormous custom-house duty, and it seems to be of no consequence whether the duty is required from Frenchmen or Americans who painted their canvases in France. Is it that the custom-house cannot be trusted to discern between the rapid sweep of Sargent's brush and that of his master Carolus-Duran, or between the compositions of Pearce and work of Bastien Lepage or Millet ? A Frenchman would probably accept as French the society pieces of Mr. Stewart, which are presented with all the artifice of the most accomplished manipulators of Paris. Under the hands of Gifford a "Kansas Rauche" is not unlike a stretch of landcape in the valley of the Marne. Chase is an impressionist painter of portraits. In the Russian section M. Wereschagin is not represented. Had any work of his been displayed it would have revealed the discipline of the school of Gerome. Admirers of Meissonier may find something to recall his art in Pranishnikoff, and we contemplate without surprise the series in which the late Mdlle. Bachkirzeff gave some reproductions of Bastien Lepage. We saw that in one phase of his art Lepage produced shadowless pictures, in which everything is subdued except the fire of an eye or the ruddy cavities of half-open lips, Kidlle, Bachkirzeff, having taken her first lessons from the master, reproduced the painting-room, enlivened by model and pupils, with all the care and minute fidelity of a beginner who has no style. In an incredibly short time she had entirely caught the master's manner. She applied it with surprising realism to portraits of her own countrywomen, of whom she depicted the Russian type, the laugh or the smile. She painted at last the picture of the Children at the Luxembourg Museum, were, but for the catalogue, one might say the hand is that of Lepage himself. Is this faculty of imitation admirable ? It can hardly be called a precious gift, but it is a proof of the wide extent of the influence of French art. Is it necessary to trace the matter further ? French lessons have effect in very distant places—in Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and even in Greece ; but in these and other places the Frence spirit has spread unequally and with varying rapidity. Old styles which once had a charm for Paris still find adherents at a distance long after they have fallen into absolute neglect in the French capital. Some people in England recently complained that British youths got astray when, travelling to Paris, they looked at and perhaps imitated the French impressionists. This might be evidence to prove that English artists of the present generation are falling into the French current. But as yet there is no trace of the effects which such a cause might be expected to produce. In France meanwhile, as we have seen, the impressionism of Courbet and Manet is already to Frenchmen a thing of the past.

English painting was better represented in Manchester in 1887 than it was in the Paris Exhibition of 1889 ; but even in Manchester, where the British art of half a century was concentrated, it would have been difficult to find more than three out of three hundred artists who showed any signs of foreign teaching. Armitage naturally took us back to the model-room of Paul Delaroche, to which he belonged for so many years. Alma-Tadema did not allow us quite to forget the lessons he once took from Gerome. Crofts and Caton Woodville were clearly traceable to Dusseldorf, whilst Herkomer scarcely revealed that he was German born. Yet even these had come to look essentially British. For the rest, when English craftsmen temper their art with any alloy they seldom temper it with anything very modern, as we observe in the pre-Raphaelites or in Burne Jones, perhaps even in Sir Frederick Leighton. But of a French influence, generally speaking, in the English school we find no particular trace. At the Champ de Mars Sir F. Leighton is represented by some well-known subject pieces chiefly derived from the classic legend, bright with a truly English feeling commingled with some reiniscences of the Venetains and of Paris Bordone. Sir John Millais, who has fallen away from the pre-Raphaelitism of his early time, appears to have acquire some of the peculiarities which mark the style of Gainsborough. Burne Jones reminds us of Filippino and the Florentines, Briton Riviere's leopards recall bygone days when Edwin Landseer still wield a brush. Orchardson's drawing-room scenes rival, yet in no way resemble, the boudoir subjects of the Parisians. Fildes is sentimental and Marcus Stone dainty, in truly British fashion. Pettie perpetuates the school of ward. Holl, Ouless and Natts furnish portraits of original breadth and powerful colour. Leader and Vicat Cole are unapproached in France as landscape-painters. In the same sort of military scenes as those of Crofts, Mr. Gow produces, with delicate gradations of tone, something more subtle even then the work of his Dusseldorf rival. Whistler stands alone and in contrast with every painter about him in an impressionistic portriat. His impressionism essentiallyhis own, and no one would think of discovering in him any influence of Manet.

It would be difficult to frame a satisfactory reply to the question which might now be put—why the British and Continental schools have shown such a remarkable divergenee. The cause may be found in diversity of modes of teaching and variety of habits in masters. In France, as in Germany, art is taught in large painting-rooms, sometimes in academies sometimes under private management. In every case the pupils are swayed and controlled by one person. Fifty years ago the ateliers of Cogniet Delaroche. Drolling, or Schnotz were nurseries of artists ; students might be counted by hundreds. The best men wandered by turns into the private painting-rooms of the chief who employed them to prepare pictures. Here the talented disciple acquired the last polish preparatory to competing for the Roman prize or launching an independent boat on the stream of Paris. It has happened that men of this sort became perfect imitators of their master's style. Trouillebert, it is said, prepared the underground of works which were afterwards finished and signed by Corot. How many Trouilleberts have since been sold for Corot no one can tell ; the fact is, they could scarcely be distinguished. The same thing happened to Van Beers; it doubtless occurred to many more besides. But in England such accidents were hardly possible. Sir Joshua Reynolds employed Northcote to paint in his canvases ; he always gave the decisive toucher himself but, as to this, it is possible that Sir Joshua's practice was not general. Few British artists of our time, it may be thought, are willing to divulge the subtlest secrets of their profession ; their security is all the greater because habitually they have no journey-men. In Munich, Cornelius and Kaulback favoured the system of under-painting by pupils ; it was their way of bringing young talent forward ; they took into their workroom those assistants whom they judged to be the cleverest, and so bequeathed a system to disciples who carried it on to following generations. The result of this system in Germany has been very curious ; the academies have been partly emptied by the action of masters of repute whose private lessons were preferred to those of the academical professors. The State has paid large salaries to a set of teachers whose schools were attended by a very few pupils. In England we have the Academy and the London and provincial schools, carried on by the Science and Art Department. Painiters of note have hitherto been men who made their own way in the world, without being disciples of any one master, school or academy. Mr. Herkome, it appears, carries on a private school ; in this he is only attempting what Etty and others tried before him. Little may be expected to come of it. Our great master still dislike the principle of employing disciples as subordinates ; such secrets of art as they possess die with them. If, after all, we achieve something that is original and good, we do so by individual effort in a perpetual variety or style and methods, and without any school tradition. It may be that, endowed with these qualities, we shall end by wielding influence on the French schools. Some critics appear to think that this has already taken place. One thing to conclude, should not be overlooked : the great teaching centre of South Kensington to called the "Department of Science and Art." There is some reason to fesr that art is at times sacrificed to science. If both are to be cultivated, it were better they should be kept more distinctly apart, and not so completely confounded as they are at present.

AFTER duly considering the replies received in answer to a circular relating to outstills, the Financial Commissioner of Burma has, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, directed that no outstill liquor of greater strength than twenty-five per cent. under proof shall in fut ure be allowed to be sold. The minimum price for liquor of the above strength is fixed at one rupee per quart. It is not considered necessary to fix the minimum price of liquor of weaker strength. These orders will be brought into force on the 1st of April next.

A RESCUE IN MID-OCEAN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Standard* :—

It was almost exactly in mid-Atlantic—that is to say, about fourteen hundred miles out from New York—that the routine of Atlantic mail-steamer life on board the Cunarder Umbria was varied by the exciting scene which ended in the rescue of fourteen lives from imminent peril, and the total loss of the handsome Norwegian barque Magdalena. About seven o'clock on a fine breezy morning, when passengers for the most part were in half dreamy meditation as to the probable items of the day's breakfast and trying to remember whether they had duly bespoken their quarter of an hour in the bath-room, their awakening was promptly completed by that most stirring event in mid-passage—the stopping of the engines. The unwonted hush that succeeds that restless pulsation is like the stopping of the ship's heart. "Something wrong" are the words that rise to every lip ; and almost involuntarily one's eyes take a glance up to the couple of life preservers quietly resting in the rack over one's berth. I doubt if any telegraphic system on earth can beat the rapidity with which a bit of news flies through the length and breadth of a big ship at sea. But almost as the silence fell the whole community of more than a thousand souls knew that we were not on fire or disabled, but only standing by another vessel in distress. A sigh of human relief went up for the truly human consolation—it was somebody else's distress, not our own. Nevertheless, we must do civilised human nature the justice to recognise that the higher impulse of helpfulness instantly outweighs, in such a case, every other thought ; and as the eager crowd of saloon passengers, clad in dressing-gown and slipper, began to hurry on deck, it was speedily realised that the succour to be given in answer to the Magdalena's distress signals came not a moment too soon.

An hour earlier, when only the few seasoned voyagers who have a *penchant* for early rising were taking their preliminary turn on deck, they were favoured with the sight of a fairly substantial iceberg, and that notwithstanding the fact that the Umbria's course had been judiciously laid more than a hundred miles southward of the customary track, in order to escape the treacherous floes which, the week before, had so nearly deprived the new White Star liner, Majestic, of the honour of a record for her maiden passage. The Atlantic being in a humour of unwonted tranquility for the present season, it was natural to associate at once the disaster now witnessed with the presence of that lurking obstacle in the highway ; and the event quickly showed that we were not mistaken. At half-past ten o'clock the previous night, while bowling merrily along upon her route from distant Pensacola, the Magdalena "foregathered" with the Arctic intruder, and, before warning could be given or her course diverted, had met her death-blow upon the obstruction. A single cry from her startled look-out, and she crashed into the stubborn transparent mass, tearing her bows athwart until, as her Captain described it, you could have walked through them into the sea. But for the happy chance that she was timber laden, the Magdalena and her little crew of "hardy Norsemen" must have added one more item to the sombre catalogue of fatalities of which the ocean alone holds the secret. As it was, through eight long hours the helpless vessel rolled hither and thither, as the water gradually rose till it swamped her decks. A steamer passed, but in the dimness of the early dawn failed to notice her anxious calls for the succour ; and it was not until, with the full daylight, the sturdy English mail boat hove in sight, that her answering signals fulfilled the aphorism that help is nighest when need is highest. As the propeller reversed, and the Umbria came to a halt in mid career, it was an occasion for her seamen to exhibit their smartness in getting a boat off ; and the sound of the order recalled to me forcibly the scene when the Admiral's signal runs up on the halyards to "man and arm boats," and half-a-dozen battle-ships of the squadron vie with each other in compressing the limit of possibility in the time for obeying it. But here there is no arming to be done ; and in less time than it takes to write it one of our boats is plunging across the lively seas which roll between the two vessels. Already the Magdalena had put off a couple of boats of her own, which before long must have been her sole refuge ; and her Captain, a stalwart broad-chested Northerner, was speedily alongside, and briefly describing the situation to the Captain of the Umbria, by whom, it is needless to say, all needful help was promptly promised and given. The officer despatched with the mail steamer's boat reported the condition of the other ship as past hope; and it being necessary to minimise the risk of leaving another derelict afloat, there was no resource but to take measures for hastening her destruction. The seamen and their personal baggage were hastily transferred, and as the Magdalena showed an indisposition to take at once the final plunge, she was set on fire.

A further touch of romance was added to that which is the necessary concomitant of all such scenes, for the Magdalena carried one passenger—a fair-haired, blue-eyed, little mariner, to whom the change from the rough quarters of a Norwegian timber ship to the crowded and gilded saloons of a first-class Atlantic liner must have been indeed one of the strangest which can possibly have fallen within the compass of her tender years. This was the captain's six-year-old daughter, whose Raffaelesque little face will assuredly be long associated in many minds with the story of the lost Magdalena. The tiny Norse maiden lost heart somewhat as she was hoisted by rough but gentle hands up the ladder of the Umbria ; but if she needed consolation it was forthcoming in such copiousness as might have overwhelmed a distressed princess. To say that she became instantly the pet and heroine and lioness—if the term may be permitted—of some 5 hundred passengers of all degrees gives but a bare idea of the attentions showered upon the rescued little one. That she possessed a full share of native fortitude may be taken for granted ; but whether the terrors of the previous night, or the bewildering consolations ensuing thereon, put the severer tax upon it is hard to guess. To the children, restless and unoccupied on the voyage, she was a perfect windfall ; and as her parent detailed his experiences to group after group of eager listeners, and diminutive heroine held a sort of migratory court, extending into every possible and impossible corner of the steamer's specious accommodation. There was no escape for either on the score for nationality ; for both father and child spoke English with freedon, and their capacity in this respect was accordingly put to the utmost test.

Compensation for the minor losses sustained by the crew was quickly tendered by the passengers, amongst whom a subscription amounting to upwards of sixty pounds was speedily collected. In less than an hour after the first boat was launched to the rescue the engines throbbed once more ; the Umbria proceeded on her course, and as we turned to take our farewell the lurid flames streamed upward from the after-cabin of the Magdalena, and a long train of smoke drifted away before the southerly wind, and lay across the waste of waters like a curtain falling upon the final act. There we left her, alone in mid-ocean, to meet her doom, as a traveller to whom death comes in the solitude of the desert. For how many hours she may blaze as a beacon upon the waters, or whether she may sink within a few minutes, so that no vestige of her shall be seen again, we cannot guess.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A PASSENGER.

S.S. "Umbria," April 18.

THE *Bombay Educational Record*, considering what happened at the Presidency Police Court the other day, was a little too sanguine when it wrote as follows concerning the leper problem :—"The educational authorities, who some months ago moved Government and the Municipality to deal with the dangerous nuisance caused by the colony of lepers on the flags of the Nacoda's Tank, Bombay, adjoining the St. Xavier's College and Elphinstone High Schools, have now the satisfaction of knowing that their persistency has resulted in a practical and satisfactory settlement of the matter for the immediate present, not to mention a possible influence on the settlement of the wider question involved. Government has now notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, under the provisions of Bombay Act VI. of 1867, that leprosy is an infectious disease dangerous to life, and that the Edalji Framji Allbless Leper Home, Trombay, and the Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Leper Hospital, Ratnagiri, are sanitaria under the same Act. The effect of these notifications is to leave the Municipal and Police authorities without the excuses which they have hitherto been able reasonably to urge for allowing lepers practically to set the law at defiance and do as they liked. Now any lepers found loitering about public places, or begging, or exposing their sores to the public gaze, will be immediately brought to account under section 85 of Act XIII. of 1856, section 291 of the Indian Penal Code, section 434 of Bombay Act III. of 1888, the Bombay Municipal Act, and the general provisions of Bombay Act VI. of 1867, under which the disease has been declared to be dangerous. The Nacoda Tank nuisance may now, therefore, be considered at an end, and if the people of Bombay in future tolerate the hideous and dangerous practices from which they have suffered so long, it will be their own fault, as the law can now have free course."

THROUGH ENGLAND WITH PROFESSOR RUSKIN.

IN the course of his speech at the opening of the Ruskin Museum at Sheffield, Mr. Arthur Severn gave the following amusing description of a drive through England with Mr. Ruskin :—

"ALL IN THE OLD-FASHIONED WAY."

"About twenty years ago the Professor, as many of you know, bought a charming residence on Coniston Lake. When that house was ready for him to inhabit, he told us one day he would be very anxious to take us there to see it. It then became a question as to how we were to get there. Of course the first thing we do, most of us, is to go to a railway station and get into a train and go off to the place, but with the Professor, who dislikes railways very much, it was not a question of travelling by rail. He said, 'I will take you in a carriage and with horses, and we will drive the whole way from London to the North of England. And I will not only do that, but I will do the best in my power to get a postilion to ride, and we will go quite in the old-fashioned way.' We stopped at Sheffield for a few days, chiefly to see the beautiful country which he hoped still existed round the town, and to pay a short visit to the museum at Walkley. Mrs. Severn was delighted when she heard this beautiful scheme. What woman is there who could resist a postilion ?"

MR. RUSKIN'S SPECIAL CARRIAGE.

"The Professor went so far that he actually built a carriage for this drive. It was a regular posting carriage, with good strong wheels, a place behind for the luggage, and cunning drawers inside it for all kinds of things that we might require on the journey. We started off one fine morning from London—I must say without a postilion—but when we arrived at the next town about twenty miles off, having telegraphed beforehand that we were coming, there was a gorgeous postilion ready with the fresh horses, and we started off in a right style, according to the Professor's wishes. After many pleasant days of travelling we at last arrived at Sheffield, and I well remember that we created no small sensation as we clattered up to the old posting inn. I think it was the King's Head. We stayed a few days, and visited the old museum at Walkley, and I well remember the look of regret on the Professor's face when he saw how cramped the space was there for the things he had to show. However, with his usual kindliness he did not say much about it at the time, and he did not complain of the considerable amount of room it was necessary for the curator and his family to take up in that place."

THE MENAGERIE ON ITS ROAD.

"We stayed about two days looking about at the beautiful country, and I am glad to say there was a good deal still left—(applause)—and then the Professor gave orders that the carriage should be got ready to take us on our journey, and that a postilion should be forthcoming, if possible. I remember leaving the luncheon table and going outside to see if the necessary arrangements were complete. Sure enough, there was the carriage at the door, and a still more gorgeous postilion than any we had had so far on our journey. His riding breeches were of the tightest and whitest I ever saw ; his horses were an admirable pair, and looked like going. A very large crowd had assembled outside the inn to see what extraordinary kind of mortals could be going to travel in such a way. I went to the room where the Professor was still at luncheon, and told him that everything was ready, but that there was a very large crowd at the door. He seemed rather amused, and I said, 'You know, Professor, I really dont know what the people expect, whether it is a bride or bridegroom, or what. He said, Well, Arthur, you and Joan shall play at bride and bridegroom inside the carriage, and I will get on the box.' He got Mrs. Severn on his arm, and had to hold her pretty tightly as he left the door, because when she saw the crowd outside she tried to beat a retreat.

"At last he got her into the carriage, I was put in afterwards, and he jumped up on the box. The crowd closed in round us, and looked at us as if we were a sort of menagerie. I was much amused when I thought how little these eager people knew that the real attraction was on the box ; I felt inclined to put my head out of the window and say, 'My good people, there is the man you should look at ; not us.' I did not like to do so, and the Professor gave the word to be off, and the postilion cracked his whip, and we went off in grand style, amid the cheers of the crowd."

THE POSTILION GOES "POP."

"We very soon got to one of the steep hills which seem to abound here, and went up at a hand gallop. Towards the top of it one of the horses turned out to be very restless, and it was evidently a sort of jibber. The gorgeous postilion had great difficulty to control it, and at last (I hardly like to mention such things), but in his efforts to control this wild Sheffield animal these gorgeous riding trousers went off 'pop.' They cracked like a sail in a gale of wind. The horse became still more restive, and at last the whole thing came to a standstill. We had to get out, and the Professor got off from the box. He treats any little accident like that with the utmost coolness, and seems glad of the delay, because it enabled him look at the view, which he was so pleased to show us. We turned furtively round every now and then to see how the postilion was going on at what he was doing. He took the saddle off the horse he was riding and put on the restive one. We were amused at his cleverness, for whenever he sat we were looking towards him he always managed to get the horse between us and the accident which had happened to his trousers. When everything was ready we got on again, the Professor got on the box, and we felt for the first time that we were a little pleased that he was on the box. We drove on, and at last arrived at Brantwood after a most delightful three weeks and a half of travelling, getting there one sunny afternoon and hardly knowing how we had reached there, the journey had been so pleasant. The Professor took a chess-board on that occasion, and over some of the long, and to him rather weary, Yorkshire moors we used to play games at chess."

PRINCESS BISMARCK.

IF little is known in England of Prince Bismarck's private life, still less, says a lady correspondent, is known of the lady who for more than forty-two years has shared his home. The Princess Bismarck is described as the very model of a practical, methodical German matron, with an eye for every detail of household arrangement and economy, and a heart for the comfort and well-being of each housemate, from the highest to the lowliest. Weddings, it has been observed, not seldom give rise to other weddings. It was at the wedding of a friend that Bismarck first met with Fraulein Johanna von Puttkamer. She was one of the bridesmaids, and the stately lady made then and there an impression on the young baron which culminated in an offer of marriage three years later. The key to the Princess's character is to be found, says the same biographer, in her words, "That my husband is a public character is a fact to which I often find it painful enough to resign myself. But as for me, his wife, what have I to do with publicity ? I do not exist for publicity, but wholly and solely for him." This perfect union of souls, however, the correspondent confesses has not prevented the Princess's husband from posing occasionally as a victim to family claims. In one letter he says, referring to a projected excursion to the seaside—"I have held out against it for a long time ; but as all the mothers and aunts are unanimous in declaring that nothing but sea water and sea air can do poor Mariechen any good, I know that if I still refuse, every cold in the head which may befall her to the seventieth year of her age will be set down to my avarice and paternal barbarity." Again he writes—"Yesterday I was reduced to such a state of despair by all these plannings that I was positively determined to give up the whole journey ; and I went to bed with the firm resolution at all events to travel straight through without stopping anywhere on the way. But Johanna attacked me in the night, with the youngster in her arms, and, by dint of all the arts which drove man out of Paradise, she of course gained her point, and the original scheme is to be carried out." It is only fair to the Princess after this to quote her husband's loving letter from Biarritz : "I have a bad conscience, because I am seeing so much that is beautiful without you. If you could only be carried hither through the air, I would go with you this very moment back to San Sebastian."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* observes :—"Very serious inconvenience is caused to regiments, and considerable loss of money to young non-commissioned officers, by the fact that very many of the vacancies which annually occur among the non-commissioned ranks of a battalion, cannot be filled up until after the men who cause the vacancies have reached England. The result is that the battalion in India is left short-handed very often until the middle of the hot weather following the trooping season in which the men have gone home ; and even if the vacancies are then filled up, it cannot be very long before another trooping season comes round, and the same procedure commences all over again. The result of this is a serious loss in efficiency, while the young non-commissioned officers, who are 'coming on,' naturally lose heart at feeling that for months they are obliged—without pay and without rank—to do the work of men who are enjoying both in England."

THE SALA-FURNISS LIBEL SUIT.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, writes the *Star*, knows every case on record of an artist drawing a foot with more or less than five toes, or of sticking a left hand on to a right arm. But in the vast storehouse of his memory he cannot find a single instance of ever having himself drawn a foot with six toes on it, as, amongst other things, Mr. Harry Furniss, of *Punch*, said he had once done. There is a nasty sort of suggestion about a statement such as this. It is likely to give the impression that a man has been used to painting the outside canvases of monstrosity shows and doing fancy portraits of yellow sheep, with two blue heads and ten pink legs, surrounded by a circle of purple fashionables in top hats. It was just

PURE PERSONALITIES.

PRINCE BISMARCK having been disposed of as being unbendable to the views of William II., writes a London evening contemporary it seems that experiments have been made with General Field-Marshal Count Moltke, which appear to have been more successful than might have been expected with a man of his age. The old soldier was invited to Bullevue by the Royal family to search for eggs at Eastertime amongst the bushes. Great was the delight of the young Princes and their parents when the Count even went down on his knees to find the eggs, which his royal mistress had hidden in the bushes and grass.

The enterprising Governor of British New Guinea, Sir William MacGregor, has just added another to the many valuable explorative feats he has accomplished since he was appointed, a short time since, to administer the affairs of the young Papuan Colony. Sir William has just returned down the Fly River to Kewai, having ascended this great waterway a considerable distance beyond the highest point previously reached by exploring parties. Leaving the Fly at a point some six hundred miles from its mouth, the Governor and his party penetrated for some distance inland, crossing over the boundary into Kaiser Wilhom's land or German New Guinea, before they turned homewards again. The first news of importance Sir William will have heard upon emerging into civilisation again is the death of his father, which occurred at his home near Kincardine O'Neil, Aberdeenshire, a couple of months since.

An interesting portion of the letters of Sir Robert Peel, which are now being prepared for the Press, will consist of the correspondence that surrounded the abortive duel with O'Connell. These letters will show Peel in a, perhaps, new light. At all events, they will show how terribly in earnest he was, and how ready to meet the L berator.

Once upon a time, not so very long ago; Mr. Lowe, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, was Prince Bismarck's most rapt worshipper. He wrote a book about the Prince, which was much less distinguished for style than for its devout spirit. And now Mr. Lower is about as ready as most of the adverse critics to detect spots in the Bismarckian sun. Mr. Lowe is an energetic journalist. But he is not a man of wide culture. He knows Germany, though pretty well and the Berlin official ropes. He is a hard-headed Scot. He went up to London as a compositor or reader. A timely use of his knowledge of German on a certain occasion brought him to the favourable notice of his manager. The journalistic ambassadorship to Berlin was the result.

Everybody will be glad to learn that Mr. Montagu Williams has been able to speak in public after an enforced absence of more than three years. With a simplicity and brevity really eloquent Mr. Williams himself has told in his Reminiscences the story of how his physicians gave him the alternative of death or an operation. Mr. Williams's case is one of the extremely few on record of recovery after an operation for the same malignant throat disease that cut off the Emperor Frederick. Of course, the operation compelled Mr. Williams to give up his splendid practice as an advocate. Bravely has he borne his misfortune. That his address has been delivered at the "Guild of Good Life," Moxton, reminds us of his interest in and wide knowledge of East-end life.

One of the most frequent attendants in the peers' gallery in the House of Commons since his elevation to the Court of Appeal is Lord Justice Morris, who has now ceased to sit in the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin. Lord Morris has a handsome, powerful face, flanked with long white mutton-chop whiskers, which would be attractive enough if it were not marred by a too constant sneer. He is a keen politican and strong. Unionist, and he never fails to let his sentiments be known to his companions in the gallery, and indeed to any member or newspaper man who cares to watch him. It is, indeed, the rarest thing in the world to see a judge (barring the Lord Chancellor) taking such constant interest in Parliamentary proceedings. Lord Macnaghten, for instance, is never seen in the peers' gallery. At the bar he was known for this ability, his knowledge of law, his acuteness, his strong bias, his occasional independence, and his unmerciful treatment of the junior bar. He is a notable man in his way.

General von Caprivi, the new German Chancellor, had a cousin in America who just died. Frederick von Schlegell was a judge of probate of Minneapolis. He was born in Prussia in 1845. His father was a general and the commander of a cadet school. Judge von Schlegell served seven years as an officer in the Grenadier Guards, which form the body guard of the Emperor, and made the campaign of Sadowa in 1866. In 1869 he came to America. For the ten years previous to his coming to Minneapolis in 1881, he resided at St. Louis, where he studied law in Washington University from which he was graduated with honors. After leaving the University he entered into the practice of his profession. Speaking recently of his distinguished cousin, the judge said: "Caprivi was always a very warm friend and we were together constantly from the time of my earliest recollection to the time I left for America, twenty-one years ago, when he saw me to the depot. He and I were in the army together, both being in the 2nd Regiment of Grenadier Guards, which was commanded by my father. Caprivi, of course, entered military life earlier than I did, but he was only twenty years of age when he was a lieutenant in my father's regiment."

A profound sensation has been caused in Vienna society circles by an announcement in the official Court *Gazette* that Prince Charles Trauttmansdorff, the celebrated turfman and crack pigeon shot, so well known for his exploits at the *tir au pigeon* of Monte Carlo, has been judicially declared a spendthrift, and placed under the guardianship of his uncles. The Prince is forty-five years old, and head or majorat heir of a princely family with vast estates in Bohemia, and in fact in every province of the Empire. His income is estimated at half-a-million of florins. The Prince always had a magnificent racing stable, and his betting was favored by fortune, and is understood to have cleared large sums.

Mr. Henniker Heaton is one of the heroes of the Budget. He had a moment of triumph when Mr. Goschen announced the twopence-halfpenny Imperial postage, and this was enhanced when he was surrounded by a host of congratulators, who nearly wrung his arm off. Mr. Heaton is deservedly a popular member, and few men have worked a cause more successfully than he has done. Before the Budget he spent some days with Mr. Goschen convincing him of the feasibility of the scheme, and at length convinced him that it was equally practical and politic. Mr. Goschen had a whole heap of conventional Treasury arguments at his command, but he was beaten at last.

Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., when at Barrow, was, so it is said, asked by representative Liberal Unionists and leading Conservatives what leader he would follow at the next general election. The London Correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* tells us that Mr. Caine replied that he had no confidence in any leader save in W. S. Caine himself; that he received his mandate from the constituency, and was prepared to ask for a renewal of their confidence against all comers.

Lord Carlisle is one of the few men who when he talks on art thoroughly knows what he is talking about. Himself a consummate artist in oil and water colors, he has incessantly laboured to popularise art, to disseminate right views concerning it, and to bring it within the reach of all. In these endeavors he is ably seconded by Lady Carlisle, perhaps the most gifted member of the gifted family of Stanley of Alderley. Lord Carlisle descends from "Belted Will Howard," so famous in Border minstrelsy, and owns two houses—Castle Howard and Naworth Castle—which rank among the finest in England. His eldest son has just taken a first-class at Oxford, and his eldest daughter is married to the Professor of Greek at Glasgow. Both Lord and Lady Carlisle, better known by the name which they bore till last year of Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, are ardent teetotalers and social reformers, and Lady Carlisle is an excellent Radical.

Another morganatic marriage is about to augment the number of matrimonial alliances between royalty and the stage. The Landgrave of Hesse, a young man of twenty-seven years of age and stone-blind, is about to wed a very popular actress of the leading Frankfort theatre. She is exceedingly beautiful and of noble birth being the daughter of a distinguished officer whose death left his family in great poverty. The Landgrave, notwithstanding his blindness, is a most amusing and cheerful companion, a delightful conversationalist and an accomplished musician.

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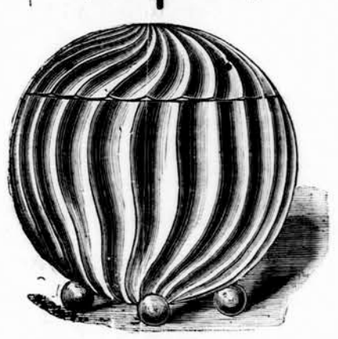
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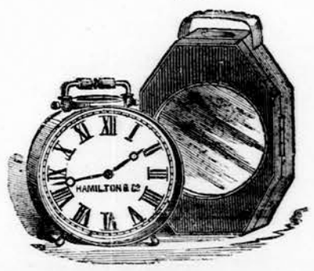

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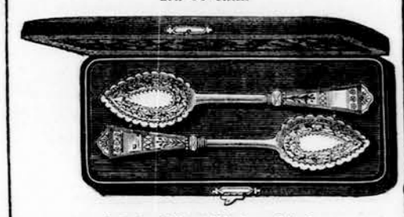
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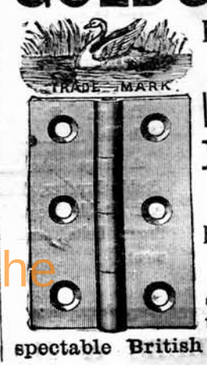

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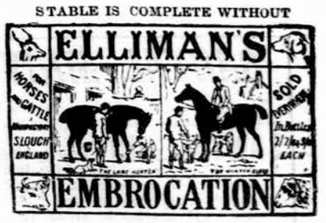

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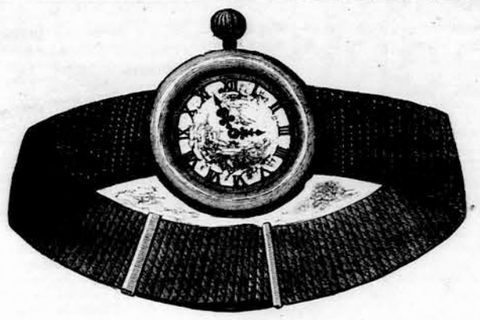

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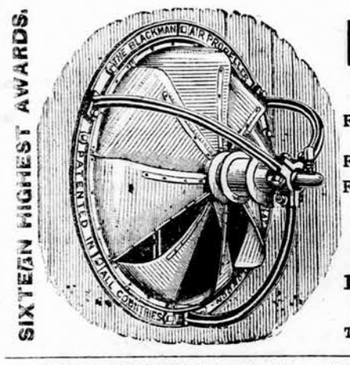

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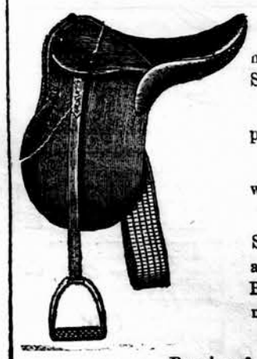

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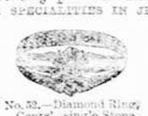

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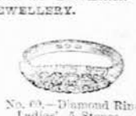

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